Bombay Gazette.

VOLUME XL.] WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22ND, 1829. [NUMBER 2,029.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT Sealed Tenders will be received at this Office till Tuesday the 28th Instant for a supply of Four Thousand Guz of CALICUT PLANK to be approved of by the Agent of Gun Carriages, of the following dimensions the whole to be delivered before the 10th proximo.

1000 Guz 5 inches by 5 inches,
1000 Guz 4 inches by from 12 to 16 inches,
1000 Guz 3 inches by ditto,
1000 Guz 2 inches by ditto,

The length of the Planks to be from 14 to 16 Feet.

The tenders to specify the rate per 100 Guz at which it will be delivered at a place that will be pointed out on Old Woman's Island, the production of the Agent's receipt to be a voucher for the payment of the quantities from time to time delivered.

It will be required of the Owner of the Planks to specify the dimensions and Cubic measurement of each, any difference between which and the Guz dars Measurement, to be decided by the Commissariate Office.

F. RYBOT,
Actg. 1st. Assist. Comy. Gen.

BOMBAY,
1. ASSIST. COM. GEN. OFFICE,
21st April, 1829.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the 1st Assistant Commissary General's Office, until the 28th Instant, for the undermentioned Supplies to the GUN POWDER DEPARTMENT, for a period of one Year to commence on the 1st of May 1829, Samples of the Articles required and the particulars connected with these supplies, may be had on application on intermediate Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays,

STRAW,
MILK BUSH,
DOLL STALK,
GRAM BHOWNUGGUR, and
FIRE WOOD BILLETS.

F. RYBOT,
Actg. 1st Com. Gen.

BOMBAY,
1ST ASST. COM. GEN. OFFICE,
22nd April 1829.

NOTICE.

A FEMALE Sewary ELEPHANT together with a HOWDAH belonging to the Estate of the late Wm. GRAHAM Esq., Assistant to the Collector in Candeish will be Sold by Auction for the benefit of the Estate at Dhooliah in Candeish on the 10th Day of May next. sealed proposals will be received by the Acting Collector of Candeish until the day of the Sale and the Elephant will be put up for Sale at the highest price offered.

DHOOLIAH, 17TH *APRIL*, 1829.

FOR SALE

AT THE

GODOWNS

OF

Messrs. Patrick Stewart & Co.

A 1¾ Inch Iron CABLE 120 Fathoms. ANCHORS of 17 @ 22 Cwts and Book Cases of Sizes.

Bombay, 22*nd April*, 1829.

NOTICE

THE HYMEN, W. H. Edington Master, for London; Sails on Sunday next the 26th Instant, has three very Cabins disengaged. Apply to the MASTER at the Office of MESSRS. DIROM, CARTER and Co.

Bombay, 22*nd April*, 1829.

Higgs & Briggs

WILL SELL

BY AUCTION,

To-morrow, the 23d Instant.

LADIES and Gentlemen's new Morocco, Rosewood and Mahogany Desks and Dressing Cases, and a variety of other articles.

AT ONE O'CLOCK,

UNLESS PREVIOUSLY DISPOSED OF

A NEAT ENGLISH BUILT

BUGGY

WITH A CAPITAL ARAB

BUGGY HORSE

AND HARNESS.

Meadows Street, 22*nd April*. 1829.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION

A NEW

EIGHTEEN INCH

COIR CABLE

One Hundred and Ten Fathoms long,

PRICE Rs. 400.

જાહેર• ખબર*

ફીગશ•નથા• ખીરીગશને•નાહ્યું•ફિ• નવું• ૧૮ ઇચનુ•કાથાનુ•દોરા૨• ૧૨૦ પા દમ•લાંબું•કમીશને•વેચવાનુછે•તેની,કીમત• ૩૪૦૦)

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION

FINE OLD

MADEIRA;

Rs. (10) TEN

PER DOZEN.

Meadows Street, 22*nd April*, 1829.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE.

ON COMMISSION

SUPERFINE Bengal Worked Muslin Gowns, of the newest fashion.

AT REASONABLE PRICES.

Meadows Street, 22*nd April*, 1829.

A CARD.

THOMAS McCARTHY Esq. continues to receive Pupils in the BOMBAY COMMERCIAL AND MATHEMATICAL ACADEMY near Breach Candy.—Terms as per former Advertisements.

Crow's Nest, Breach Candy, 22*nd April*, 1829

TO BE LET.

A HOUSE Situated at the Mount, called Braganza (lately occupied by Lieut. Col. Sullivan) and has lately undergone a thorough repair, as also a new Portico has been made for the convenience of a Carriage. The Venetians, Doors &c. have been newly Oil painted and the Walls, White Washed and Coloured, and is ready to enter immediately being all complete. For Terms apply at the Office of FRAMJEE COWASJEE in the Fort.

Bombay, 22*nd April*, 1829.

Burjorjee and Cowasjee.

HAVE for sale a small quantity of Prime Smoked Beef, in capital condition, just imported in the *Elizabeth* from Hamburgh. Also fine fresh Gruyere Cheese, lately purchased from Captain Rucapal, of the French Ship *La Cecilia* from Bordeaux.

Bombay, 22*nd April*, 1829.

FRITH

Bomanjee & Co.

WILL SELL

By Public Auction

THIS DAY

Wednesday the 22nd Inst

ELEVEN Butts Hodgsons PALE ALE to close an account.

ALSO

A variety of BOOKS, wearing Apparel Rifle and double barrel GUN by MANTON, about 500 Cavalry Sabres, with steel Scabbards and numerous other articles.

AND

On WEDNESDAY next the 29th Inst. Several brace of thorough bred English GREY HOUNDS some half bred Pups and three CABUL DOGS.

Sale by Public Auction

On TUESDAY next the 28th Instant.

FRITH

Bomanjee and Co.

WILL SELL

THE NEAT AND ELEGANT

Household Furniture

PLATE WINES &c.

THE PROPERTY OF

T. G. Gardiner Esq.

AT HIS RESIDENCE,

THE CORNER OF BAKEHOUSE LANE

RAMPART ROW.

THE same comprises, Silver Tea, Table, and Dessert Spoons—Forks—Salvers—Fish and Gravy Spoons—Bottle Stands and Elegant Plated Curry Dishes with heaters, Pedestal Shades, Cruit Frame, Plate Covers, Large and small Cots with [illegible] Dining Tables,—Couches and wash hand stands, Glass, large sized dressing Glasses, Ladies Ward Robes, Skreens &c.&c.

ALSO

If not Previously Sold by Private Contract

A QUITE NEW

GRAND PIANO by STODDART imported Per *Sesostris*, another by the same Maker.

AND AT NOON

A NEAT LONDON BUILT

LANDAULETTE.

Catalogues will be published and the property be on view on Saturday next.

TERMS OF SALE.

CASH, and the lots to be at the risk of the purchaser from the moment they are knock'd down, and cleared from the premises within three days, or they will be removed to the rooms of the Auctioneers and there resold, the first purchaser bearing all losses and charges of every kind, deposits if required to be made.

FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION

AT

FRITH

Bomanjee and Co's.

A SMALL assortment of choice made FURNITURE, comprising—Bedsteads—Almira—Sideboard—Ebony-Chairs—Jackwood and Ebony Couches—Foot Stools—Teapoys—Sofa Tables &c. &c.

A CARD.

WANTED a respectable man as MESSMAN for the 19th Native Infantry station'd at the Presidency, for particulars apply to FRITH BOMANJEE and CO.

FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION.

AN English built Buggy and Harness, the same was built to order and is in good condition, price Rs. 1000.

Also a handsome serviceable Black Buggy Horse, Rs 450.

Apply to FRITH BOMANJEE & CO.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

THIS DAY

Wednesday the 22nd Instant.

AT THEIR ROOMS

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTOR,

THE EFFECTS OF THE LATE

HOWELL POWLEL ESQ

SURGEON.

CONSISTING of Silver, Table, Dessert and Tea Spoons, Table, and Dessert Forks, Curry Dishes, Tea Pot, Butter Pot, Muffineer, Glass and Queens Ware, Cavalry Appointments, Surgical Instruments, Books, Wearing Apparel &c. &c.

AT 12 O'CLOCK

WILL BE PUT UP

A DOUBLE POLED

TENT,

BELONGING TO THE ESTATE,

Bombay, 22*nd April*, 1829.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

THIS DAY

Wednesday the 22nd Instant.

AT THEIR ROOMS.

A NEAT English Breakfast Set, a quantity of Table Linen, belonging to the Estate of the late Captain RICHARD HORWOOD.

Bombay, 22*nd April*, 1829.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons.

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

THIS DAY

Wednesday the 22nd Instant.

A FEW Chests of Coarse Green Tea and Some Pieces of China Silk Damask of different Colours, to close an account.

Bombay, 22*nd April*, 1829.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

On MONDAY Next the 27th Inst.

AT THEIR ROOMS

THE EFFECTS OF THE LATE

H. PUGH ESQ.

DECEASED.

COMPRISING Plate and Plated ware, Glass and Queens ware, a Library of Valuable Law and other Books, Dining, Card and work Tables, a Large Jackwood Bedstead Complete, Tea Poys, Tea Caddy, a Gold Hunting watch by McCabe, Hodgsons Beer, Madeira, Red and white Constantia in Pints, and other Wines, Cooking Utensils, a set of Brass mounted Buggy Harness, Hunting Saddles &c. &c.

At 12 o'Clock will be put up a Capital Chesnut Arab SADDLE HORSE, and a Grey Arab BUGGY HORSE.

And at 4 o'Clock on Tuesday next the 28th Instant, two double Poled Tents, Rowties and a collection of Plants, belonging to the same Estate.

N. B. Catalogues of the Books will be published,

Bombay, 22*nd April* 1829.

TO BE LET.

Until the 1st OCTOBER Next,

AND MAY BE IMMEDIATELY ENTERED ON

That Desirable Residence Called

THE HERMITAGE,

FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY

SIR CHARLES CHAMBERS.

For particulars Inquire at the COURIER OFFICE.

Bombay, 22nd April, 1829.

FOR SALE.

THE property of a Gentleman who has no further use for them.

A REMARKABLY NEAT AND LIGHT

PALANQUIN CARRIAGE,

FITTED UP WITH GREEN MOROCCO

WITH A SET OF ENGLISH

HARNESS,

ALMOST NEW

WITH A POWERFUL

BAY HORSE,

WELL BROKE IN

PRICE Rs 750.

Enquire of the PRINTER at the GAZETTE OFFICE.

Advertisement

THE SUPPLEMENT to the Bombay Gazette, of the 4th April 1829 contains the Speech delivered by JOHN PETER GRANT, on the closing of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay.

PRICE HALF A RUPEE.

Gazette Office, 22nd April, 1829.

LOG BOOKS,

FOR SALE

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

LITHOGRAPHED on Fine English Paper, in a neat half Binding

PRICE 15 RUPEES.

Bombay, 22nd April, 1829.

FOR SALE

At the Gazette Office,

LITHOGRAPHED COPIES OF THE

REVISED TARIFF,

AND

TABLES of the value of Currency, receivable in Payment of the Bombay Customs.

Bombay, 22nd April, 1829.

FOR SALE.

At the Gazette Office

A FEW COPIES

OF THE TRIAL

OF

CAPTAIN J. BETHAM,

H. C. MARINE,

PRICE RUPEES 5.

Bombay, 22nd April, 1829.

FOR SALE

AT THE

GAZETTE OFFICE.

THE

Undermentioned Publications

AND BLANK FORMS.

	RS	QR	RS
BOMBAY Register & Directory for 1829	5	,,	,,
Ditto...Ditto...Ditto...Hf. Bd.	7	,,	,,
Sheet Almanac for 1829	1	,,	,,
Bills of Exchange, per sett	,,	2	,,
Powers of Attorney, each	,,	2	,,
Interest Bonds, do	,,	2	,,
Respondentia Bonds do	1	,,	,,
Policies of Insurance do	1	,,	,,
Bills of Lading per set	,,	,,	,,
Ship's Articles on Royal Paper	2	,,	,,

Bombay, 22nd April, 1829.

FOR SALE

At the Gazette Office,

A few Copies of

"ARTICLES OF WAR",

PRICE FIVE RUPEES

PER COPY.

Bombay, 22nd April, 1829.

NOTICE.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING neatly executed, and on moderate terms at the Gazette Office,

Apply to the PRINTER.

Bombay, 22nd April, 1829.

Advertisment

THE Trustees and Judgement Creditors of the late Firm of BHICCAJEE MERJEE and Company, regret the necessity of their thus publicly notifying to the European Gentlemen who are indebted to the said late firm, that in consequence of the functions of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay being temporarily suspended, they will be compelled to send to the Government of this Presidency a list of the Individuals who are so indebted to the said late firm, and the amount of their respective debts, requesting the interference of the Honorable the Government in their behalf.

As many of the Gentlemen who are so indebted to the said late firm are fully aware that legal proceedings were on the point of being instituted against them for the recovery of their said debts previous to the functions of the Supreme Court being so suspended, and no offers whatever to come to an arrangement having been made by them, the said Trustees and Judgement Creditors of the said late firm are therefore sorry to announce that they have no alternative (under the present circumstances) but to appeal to the Government for the purpose above stated. But they are anxious before they adopt such a step, to give every opportunity to those Gentlemen who are so indebted to the said late firm to come forward and enter into some arrangement for the liquidation of their said debts, as far as their respective circumstances will allow.

The said Trustees and Judgement Creditors of the said late firm of BHICCAJEE MERJEE and Company therefore trust, that such Gentlemen will come forward and put their said debts into a train for liquidation before the fifteenth day of June next, after which time the names of those who have not done so, together with the amount of their [illegible] will be immedi[illegible] Government—Bom[illegible] April 1829.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE,

For self and other Trustees and Judgement Creditors of the late firm of Bhiccajee Merjee and Company.

(3)

FOR LONDON,

To Sail on the 17th MAY,

THE SHIP

PRINCE OF ORANGE

J. MINERVA,

COMMANDER.

FOR Freight apply to RITCHIE FINLAY AND CO.

Rampart Row, 22nd April, 1829.

FOR LONDON

THE SHIP

PROTECTOR,

BURTHEN 300 TONS.

DANIEL BRAGG, MASTER

FOR Freight or Passage apply to the MASTER on board, or at the Office of Messrs DIROM, CARTER and Co.

Bombay, 22nd April, 1829.

For Freight or Passage

To Colombo and Mauritius.

THE FIRST CLASS SHIP

CHILDE HAROLD,

W. W. WEST R. N.

COMMANDER.

WILL sail on the 19th Inst. Application to be made to the COMMANDER, at the Office of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL and CO.

Bombay, 22nd April, 1829.

For Passage to the Clyde

THE SHIP

CLAIRMONT.

OF 400 TONS

A. McAULAY, COMMANDER.

WILL sail bout the 10th proximo, carries a Surgeon and has two Poop Cabins disengaged.

Enquire of the COMMANDER on board, or at the Office of Messrs. WILLIAL NICOL AND CO.

Bombay, 22nd April, 1829.

BOMBAY

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS —Lieut. A. R. Wilson, Major of Brigade.
Lieut. Morrison, Nizams Service.
Capt. J. Leighton, Staff.

DEPARTURES —Lieut Charles Moore, 18th Regt. M. N. I.
Lieut Col. J. W. Aitchison, Adjt. Gen.
Lieut. H. A. Lawrence, 4th Regt. N. I.
Capt. Law Artillery.
Lieut. A. R. Wilson, Major of Brigade.
Lieut. A Morison, 3d Regt.

SHIPPING REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

APRIL 20th.—Portuguese Brig Eliza, B. J. Botelho, Master from Macao 6th Jan. touched at Singapore, Malacca, Penang and Goa.

Passengers per Eliza,—V. I. M. de Sequeira and Chinaman Asan.

DEPARTURES.

APRIL 18th.—The H. C. Sloop of War Amherst Thos. Elwen Esq. Commander to Persian Gulph.

19th. Portuguese Brig Deligent, Eugenio Gonsalves, Master to Demaun and Macao.

Passengers by Deligent,—J. V. Jorge Esq. and F. Vieira.

SHIPS LOADING.

ENGLISH —Hymen for London; Hormasjee Bomanjee for China; Fort William for China; Ann for China; Lord Castlereagh for China; Hannah for Calcutta; Lowjee Family for China; Charles Forbes for China; Golconda for China; Sophia for Madras; Child Harold for Mauritius; Oscar for Persian Gulph; Resource for Penang; Samdany for Penang.

PORTUGUESE.—Cassador for Macao.

ARAB.—Fazelkarem for Malay Coast; and Futty Rahimany for Kamore.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

FREE TRADERS.—Prince of Orange, Thomas, Cumbrian, Child Harold, Wm. Glen. Anderson, Hymen, Protector and Elizabeth.

COUNTRY SHIPS.—Hannah, Hormasjee Bomanjee, Almeida, Bannerman, Fort William, Oscar, Sophia, Charles Forbes, Ann, Castlereagh, Lowjee, Paseoa, Carron, Milford, Golconda, Glenelg, Cyrene Clairmont, Caledonia, John Adam, Resource, Samdany, and Sir Arch. Campbell.

PORTUGUESE.—Conde de Rio Pardo, Cassador, Dezempenho and Eliza.

FRENCH.—La Cecilia.

ARAB.—Futtay Rahimany, Fazilcarim, and Nassery.

H. C. CRUIZERS.—Clive, Ternate, Palinurus, Antilope, and Coote.

H. M. SHIP.—Andromeda.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

None.—

MARRIAGES.

None.—

DEATHS.

At Surat, on the 9th instant, Henry Thornton, Infant son of Captain J. Laurie, Artillery.

At the Residency of Mysoor, on Thursday, 9th April, Hugh Lord Esqre. of the Madras Civil service 1st Judge of the Provincial Court, Northern Division,

ORIGINAL.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,

I am happy to find that the plain, dispassionate statement of the grievances of the Bengal Assistant Surgeons, has so far attracted your attention, as to induce you to give a Copy. in a late number of your Gazette, of the Letter "of Constant Reader" to the Editor of the Bengal Hurkaru; I have not hitherto been a Constant Reader of your Newspaper. I did not in consequence peruse the Letter alluded to, till it was pointed out to me by a friend, a few days ago. I join, cordially in the praise bestowed on "Constant Reader", for the clear and temperate manner in which he has brought to the notice of the Public, the hardships of his own and his Brother Officer's case. I may however be permitted to remark that he has neglected to avail himself of numerous additional arguments, which might have been advanced in support of his cause.

If the Assistant Surgeons on the Bengal Establishment have so much reason for complaint, how much greater have the Assistant Surgeons under this Presidency, if the former is ill requited for his Services now, and even after he has attained the next step, he has still a prospect of something like remuneration for past and present labours, should he live to attain the higher grades of his Department. The Bombay Asst. Surgeon on the contrary, is not only ill requited for his services during that and the succeeding grade, but is utterly without hope of adequate remuneration during any period of his servitude. We will assume that the Asst. Surgeons and Surgeons at the two Presidencies are nearly on a par with regard to Emoluments, the Superintending Surgeon and Member of the Medical Board in Bengal enjoy a Salary one third larger than officers of the same Rank under this Presidency. *I ask Mr. Editor why this is? I ask why the Pay which was for a short time encreased to the higher grades here to be nearly on a par with those in Bengal, was suddenly reduced so far beneath it.* Why is the Bengal Superintending Surgeon and member of the Medical Board to enjoy such immense advantage over the Superintending Surgeons and Members of the Medical Board here? Are they not both educated and qualified in the same manner; do they not perform the same Duties, in the same service, and under the same Masters; and are they not equally exposed to the miseries of Banishment in a tropical Climate?

Although no longer an Asst. Surgeon, I can feel for the situation to which he is reduced by the late orders. Compare his Department with that of any other in the Public service and it will be impossible to deny that he is injured and degraded. Take the Engineer Department for instance, an Engineer-officer comes out to this Country a mere Boy compared with the Asst. Surgeon, on his first entrance into the Service, Yet shortly after his arrival he finds himself in the receipt of nearly double the allowances" as * a remuneration for his Professional Services when actually employed, in addition to his Garrison Pay and allowances." Is the Engineer officer better educated or more respectably bred than the Asst. Surgeon or are his Duties more arduous or more important?

In the remarks by the Editor of the Bengal Hurkaru, on "Constant Readers" letter, he speaks most confidently of the nonrenewal of the Company's Charter; this is indeed cheering to all Classes under this Presidency, all absurd distinctions between Bengalees, Madrassees, & Bombayees, will then be abolished; His Majesty may in his Wisdom think fit, to govern his Eastern Dominions with economy but he will assuredly govern them on principles of Justice, and Impartiality.

I had written thus far Mr. Editor and it was my intention to have added another Paragraph or two on the same subject, when I was interrupted by the arrival of the last Courier Newspaper – allow me to conclude this Letter, which I fear you will think already too long with a few remarks on the Editor's strictures on the subject of some Letters sent to him for Publication by some of his "Medical Friends," The Editor of the Bombay Courier declines publishing any letters from Members of the Medical Establishment on the subject of the reduction of Medical allowances, as much from a thorough "conviction of the utter inefficacy of an appeal thro' the Press, as from a belief that their insertion would be in direct contravention of the Press Regulation." "Utter inefficacy" forsooth! let him carry this Theory a little further, and he may decline to advertize my horse for sale because he may fancy that no purchaser can be found to give my price for him. Then "the direct contravention of the Press Regulations" this is really very prettily expressed and the argument may be made use of with a little variation of phrase on all occasions when the insertion of an article might endanger the Editor's prospects of Promotion.

Then how kind to soften this refusal with advice given "with deference to his Medical Friends" to address Memorials to Govt. under "their real signatures" and to throw into the Bargain two predictions viz. "that appeals thro' the Press would be utterly disregarded by the Govt. while memorials on the other hand forwarded direct to the authorities properly authenticated will we can venture to assert receive all pr per attention."

Now Mr. Editor of the Gazette with deference "I" will venture to assert that the advice of the Editor of the Courier is bad and that his predictions are false; either he is desirous of duping his "Medical Friends," or he has been duped by friends in another quarter, If you think these hasty remarks worthy of insertion in your independent Paper, I will furnish you at my earliest leisure with a proposal, for remedying the grievances complained of, which I am vain enough to suppose, will give satisfaction to all parties concerned.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant.

Bombay, 11th April 1829.

CHIRURGICUS.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,

In a former Letter I intimated my intention of offering some remarks on the present state of Agriculture in India; and also, of suggesting what I consider calculated to ameliorate cultivation, and the present abject state of the Ryots; which the invitation of the Governor General, to be favored with useful suggestions, will, on the present occasion, warrant my doing.

Every one, who thinks himself in poss[illegible]on

* Vide Col. Aitchisons Code of Reg. p. 191.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

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support of states: the real
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its inhabitants, well supplied
isaries of life. *All other means*
d dominion promote the true
a State, *only*, as they encou-
ture, which is the most valua-
its as well as the most solid and
is of plenty, power and prospe-

refore, agriculture is the basis of
sperity, improving the country
by ameliorating the condition of
rs of the soil, by allowing them
in the profits derivable from cul-
and by encouraging them to a better
of performing their rural labours;—so
btain the *greatest* quantity of produce
on any given quantity of land, at the *least* pos-
sible expence without deteriorating the soil.

The system of agriculture as it obtains in India, is of all systems the most wretched; and, it is not a little surprising that a country so long under British rule, should have remained stationary in its agriculture, with scarcely a successful effort, practically carried into effect, for its amelioration: governed too by inhabitants of the United Kingdoms; and all its principal functionaries, who conduct the details of its revenue, (principally derived from the rent of land,) *British* subjects.

Considering, however, the early period of life at which the Revenue servants of the Honorable Company arrive in India,—their previous habits and pursuits, before they leave Europe, does not permit them to obtain much practical information on rural affairs; and the heavy details they have to conduct, both in the revenue, and police branches of their duty, when they come into office, preclude them from attending to the minute practices of Indian culture. Any great effort from the public servants of the Company to improve the agriculture of the country, is not to be expected. Admitting that an individual of the Civil Service were to devote his leisure hours from public duty, to institute practical experiments for the improvement of the soil, it would be impossible, in the nature of the service, that he would remain so long at one station, as to bring his experiments to maturity, and have them introduced in the district.

There are no other European inhabitants in the districts, under this Presidency, who could introduce agricultural improvements, so as to render them beneficial to the community and, increase the national resources: it need not be wondered at, therefore, that the state of this Country, as regards the cultivation of the soil has remained stationary, since the introduction of British rule.

It is not here meant to be maintained, that, cultviation, as to *extent*, has remained stationary. Many tracts of country, which were lying waste, during a state of internal warfare and a disorganized Police, have been repeopled, and the lands restored to cultivation. This has increased the resources of the Government; but has neither improved the system of agriculture, nor ameliorated the condition of the Cultivators. The same wretched implements continue to be used; and the same unweildy machines are dragged along the roads as were in use under native Princes.

Under such a system it is impossible to raise the condition of the cultivator; any increased breadth of land, brought under cultivation, becomes liable to assessment, and any considerable profit, (after the expence of cultivation, the rent, and the maintenance of the farmer's family, with replacing such implements of husbandry as are worn out), to be added to the agricultural Capital, for promoting new improvements, is seldom realized. Hence, the want of agricultural capital throughout the provinces; and hence the difficulty of realizing any thing in the shape of revenue when a crop fails.

Having here shewn upon evidence which rests on the actual state of he country that the system of agriculture in India is wretched in the extreme, and that the cultivators, circumstances under such system cannot be prosperous, I must here notice that these observations have only reference to the state of culture, and of the Ryots.—having no relation to the measures pursued by the several Governments of India since the introduction of their rule for ascertaining the rights of the Ryots, who have in a multiplicity of instances suffered by their simplicity, ignorance, and neglect of forms, which they know not how to observe.

No Governments of the present day have entered more deeply into the investigation of the right in the soil appertaining to the cultivators, than the several Governments of India, and with such unsatisfactory results, as regards the rights and circumstances of the Ryots,—whether by introducing a permanent settlement under the Presidency of Bengal,—a Ryotwar system under Madras, or the Revenue survey and Assessment now being very extensively introduced under the Bombay Presidency.

All those systems have been severally persevered in by the respective Governments of India with an assiduity and solicitude highly creditable to them, and the only regret is, that up to this time no satisfactory result has been arrived at as to the right of the Ryots or the best mode of settlement for their amelioration or for placing the resources of the Country on a permanent and prosperous footing in its Revenue management.

This part of the subject being more relating to political Economy than to rural affairs,—altho' the subjects are inseparable where national prosperity is in view,—is here noticed incidentally that, no misconceptions may be conceived that the writer of these observations intends to animadvert on the measures pursued by the local Governments.

No one who has persued the voluminous correspondence on India affairs which formed an appendix to the report of the select committee of the House of Commons in 1812, and subsequent proceedings laid before that House, and referred to Committees. of its Members, but must perceive that, whether as regards the Justice, Police or Revenue administration of India the utmost solicitude has on all occasions been shewn by British Indian Governments to arrive at the truth, and that the numerous errors in the systems adopted which have hitherto disappointed the realization of hopes entertained have arisen from the imperfect information, great defects in the interior agency employed, and but *limited* knowledge of the community and their rights by the executive local authorities,—who move from one Zillah to another before any particular knowledge of those rights have been obtained, leaving to their successors the task of completing the results necessary to arrive at, *before* any measures founded upon general principles can be successfully introduced, favourable to the cultivators of the soil, and beneficial to the state.

It is from this cause perhaps more that any other that the whole attention of the executive authorities in India having been taken up in the investigation of the *Political* rights of the Ryots and in endeavouring to ascertain the resources of the Country; that they have not had leisure to devote to the introduction of agricultural improvements, so as to produce a beneficial effect on those resources.

The circumstance of the East India Company being a great Commercial body before they obtained territorial footing in India will account for much of their earliest attention having been directed to extend their commercial and in endeavouring to obtain wealth by grasping at a monopoly of trade to India, that the agriculture of the country from which their principal resouces are now drawn, received little attention in their early rule—this however is, upon strict principles of Political economy, inverting the order of preference, for according to the sentiments of the author of the "Wealth of Nations" "the greater part of "the Capital of every growing society is first "directed to agriculture, afterwards to manu-"factures, and *last of all* to Commerce," from this consideration that the arts of necessity, are in every country antecedant to those of convenience. Hence the greatest Commercial body in the world, and whose principal resources are derivable from Territorial Revenue have never been able to improve the agriculture of the country: from this cause any great increase of revenue which may at any time have taken place in a district has been subject to great fluctuations. The increase in the sum realized having depended more upon a rigid exaction of the Government demands by the revenue Establishment, and in hunting out patches of alienated land than any actual extention of cultivation: or improved mode of husbandry.—These sudden fluctuations of the Revenue derivable from land in adverse seasons, arise from the heavy exactions in favorable years, leaving the cultivators nothing to add to their stock beyond mere subsistance and the cost of labor. And as the prosperity of every country must always depend upon the security of the industrious classes no country can be prosperous while the cultivators of the soil are the victims of rigid exaction.

Of all countries known in modern times, India presents most trying difficulties to the statesman and Political economist; for unless the governing powers were to annihilate all ancient tenures and rights appertaining to the cultivators of the land, no general principles can be applied and every fanciful theory founded upon European Models must end in disappointment. It was from this cause, without waiting for inquiry, that Lord Cornwallis's plan of a permanent settlement (introduced in the provinces of Bengal, Behar and Orissa first on leases of ten years, but made permanent in 1793, making the Zemindars heriditory proprietors of the soil) entirely failed. Within three years of the introduction of this permanent settlement one tenth of the land in the three provinces was exposed to sale.

Thus Lord Cornwallis's Zemindaree system which was to create a landed Aristocracy in India, entirely failed, its radical defect being want of provision to secure the Ryots in their rights, who being left at the mercy of their superiors were, every where, subjected to oppression. National prosperity must ever depend on the security of the industrious classes. Under the Zemindars in Bengal Behar and Orissa, after the permanent settlement the Ryots were exposed to indefinite exactions, and the sources of public wealth were soon dried up. Hereafter you shall hear from.

17*th April*, 1829. ANON.

P. S. Since writing the above I have perceived, in the Courier, the Letter of AN INDO-BRITON you rejected last Wednesday, which contains the following remarks, regarding my proposition of offering some suggestions for improving the present mode of agriculture of this Country:—"You recollect that his (A-NON'S) letter concluded with the expression "of an intention to advance some observations "and suggestions on the means available o "improving the agriculture of this Country "This you must be aware is a question en "closed in so many intricacies and involving "so many considerations that notwithstan "ding the indefatigable toil and diligence, ta "lent and local experience of the Company's "Revenue officers, who were engaged, for "years in endeavouring to bring it to a con-"clusion, it remains undetermined to this day."

It is evident here that the writer of the above observations does not know what improving the agriculture of the Country means. It is an affair in which "toil diligence and local experience of the company's Revenue officers" have never been engaged All their labors being directed to the Revenue management, a fiscal question, and in endeavouring to ascertain the inherent right in the soil appertaining to the cultivators, which have no more connection with improving the Agriculture of the country than the Letter of AN INDO-BRITONS has with common sense. He who can perceive no distinction between rural economy and rural affairs, and the Duties of the Company's Revenue officers had better let the subject alone, otherwise an inference may be drawn, that he belongs to "that extensive fraternity of scribblers who dispatch all subjects, whether understood or not, with equal ease and stupidity"

"The light shines upon us" AN INDO-BRITON in his zeal for analogy does not perceive that the fiscal arangements of Revenue offices, and labors of the Ryots are not parallel cases; and that questions of Political economy which remain undetemined to this day are not analogous to an improved mode of culture. Let AN INDO BRITON continue his prescriptive right of mixing the ingredients for *Rice & Curry*, and leave the growth of *Potatoes* to me.

ANON.

20th April, 1829.

NOTICE.

☞ *The public are respectfully informed that the Proprietors of this paper intend for the future to charge the usual advertising rates of six annas per line, for all announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths.*

Bombay, 22d April 1829

Exchange &c.

On London, ...at 6 months sight 1 | 9
Bengal, ...at 30 days sight, 107 per 0 | 0
Madras, ...at 30 days sight, par.

BAZAR VALUE OF COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remittable notes 136 Bombay Rs. per 0 | 0 Siccas.
Unremittable do. 106¼ do. per 0 | 0 do

Notes of the present 5 per Cent Loan opened at Bengal on the 18th August 1825, selling at 108 B'by, per 0 | 0 Siccas.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars.....100 per 219 B'by Rs.
Ge[redacted].....100 per 211½ Ditto.
[redacted]s.

London.....Per Ton, £ 1 | 5
China..... Per Candy, Nominal

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 22ND APRIL, 1829.

We understand that the Honorable the GOVERNOR leaves the Presidency for the Mahabuleshwar Hills soon after the *Fete* to be given at Parel on the 23rd Instant, and that His Excellency intends to pass the rainy months at Dhapooree. It is stated that after the rains, the Governor will visit Guzerat, and Baroda, the Capital of the Guicwar and return to Bombay in the Spring of 1830..

The Honorable Sir J. P. GRANT Acting Chief Justice proceeds in a day or two with Lady and Miss GRANT, to the Mahabuleshwar Hills.

DHAPOOREE GARDENS.

We have been favored with the subjoined information regarding the Botanical Garden at DHAPOOREE, in the Deccan.—We esteem ourselves exceedingly fortunate. We are certain many of our readers are fond of Horticultural pursuits, and, will of course, on that account alone, feel much interest and pleasure in the perusal of what follows, but there is another, and much more important reason why it should be interesting. This Establishment must prove very beneficial to the Country generally. It must tend greatly to influence land owners and cultivators to adopt the modes of cultivation which experiment there, will prove the best, particularly those contiguous.

CLIMATE.—To the variableness of the Climate in the Deckan, the range of temperature and moderate monsoons, may be ascribed the success in cultivating the vegetable productions of both tropical and temperate Climates, where the least attention has been paid to gardening.

SOIL.—The primary advantages of Dapooree Garden are a command of soil, a never failing supply of water, for all purposes of irrigation. The soil of the garden is a composition of the black earth of the Deckan with a large admixture of river sand. The black mould is composed of an accumulation of decayed vegetables, and mixed with a porous sand. As much limestone is imbedded in the Trap rock in the vicinity of the garden, the decomposition of the rock incorporated with the decayed vegetables, and the sand render it peculiarly suiting for every kind of, Horticultural experiment.—

EXTENT.—It is calculated that the extent of Dhapooree grounds is about seventy English acres and in December last about one third of the land was under irrigation, and a plentiful supply of water is at command for bringing the whole under regular culture. The expence of pursuing Horticultural pursuits in the Deckan, compared with what would be required in England for a garden of this dimension is comparatively trifling. In England expensive Hot houses are required to bring tropical fruits to maturity, which in the Deckan can be cultivated in the open air, except when certain vegitable productions require a slight protection from the scorching rays of the sun; but this is afforded at so small an expence, compared with the glass frames and steamed walls, required in England, that it adds little to the cost of cultivation.—

CULTIVTION.—As great expence had been incurred by the former proprietor* of Dhapooree Garden, before it came into the possession of Government, when it had a wild jungly appearance, on examination it was found that the Orchard, contained Apricots Apples. Guavas of sorts, Mangoes, &c. &c. There is also a vineyard within the premises, which will be restored to full bearing at a trifling expence. The facility with which vegitables of every kind, can be cultivated in the Deckan renders it an easy matter to rear them at Dhapooree in the greatest abundance at all times; but in nothing has the success been more eminent than in the English mode of cultivating the common Potatoe, which is likely to produce a beneficial effect on the surrounding neighbourhood, by its introduction among the natives. Several native Chiefs, it is stated, have been invited to send gardeners to Dhapooree, to be instructed in the best mode of cultivating the Potatoe, and a description of it's cultivation with the advantages of rearing Potatoes, has been prepared, translated into Mahratta, and circulated among the native Chiefs in the Deckan, to facilitate its general introduction throughout the country. This is a measure of true patriotism and as it is to be followed with other descriptions of the several subjects of Horticulture as soon as the necessary arrangements are completed, those measures must be attended with beneficial effects to the native population. From the extent of ground included within the Dhapooree garden it is not meant that the labors of the Superinten[redacted] Establishment shall be confined [redacted] dent's and Horticulural [redacted] to Botany pursuits but that it shall embrace Agriculture also; and include every vegitable production culculated for food to man and beast. Lucerne as affording succulent food for cattle is a most valuable vegitable production, and may be introduced wherever a command of water will admit of irigation.—

MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS.—Besides the introduction of a more improved mode of Gardening, and of Agriculture, in the Public garden, at Dhapooree, on crops commonly cultivated in the Deckan, Mulbury trees have been planted and the breeding of silk worms introduced, with the view of improving the growth of silk already partially introduced in the Deckan; It has often been stated that the inferiority of silk of the growth of India from that of the southern parts of Europe is occasioned by the silk worms being fed on the leaves of an inferior species of mulbury tree, in the Bengal silk Establishments, and, in consequence, the price of the best Bengal silk is always far below that of silk the growth of Italy. The planting of Timber is also a main object in the Miscellaneous Branch of Dhapooree Garden, as also the growth of Coffee, Medicinal plants &c. So that the benefits to be derived from the experiments, and examples thus introduced must ultimately produce a beneficial effect on the resources of the Country.—

THE COURIER seems as little to understand himself, as he in general does others. Hence the many difficulties he gets himself into, and his many contradictions. Not long ago he told us the Emancipation of the INDO-BRITISH had become a question of too much importance to be trifled with longer, and took it under his protection. He now tells the Medical profession their appeals through the Press are of no efficacy. How does he mean to manage the INDO-BRITISH Question for as he is angry with us for addressing ourselves at all to *them*, we should suppose, if he means to do any thing, it is to appeal through the Press to Government, and where is the use of this, if what he says be true? Strange in-

* Ketts Elements. Vol. 2

* The late Major FORD, of the Madras Army.

ferences might be drawn here. We shall leave them to our readers.

Messrs. CANNING, SHIPTON and PIKE arrived in the *Palinurus* on 30th of March last under very distressing circumstances owing to the Vessel in which they were proceeding from Mocha to Madagascar having been plundered, off the Coast of Africa by Pirates, who left them scarce any thing but the Clothes on their backs. The following which we have been enabled to obtain, will put our readers in possession of the detail of this daring outrage. Mr. Canning, commanded the Vessel.

MEMORANDUM FROM MR. CANNING'S JOURNAL.

Lat. 11. 34. N.
Long. 50. 15. E. } Friday 9th Janry. 1829.

Off the first low land to the Eastward of the Cape of St. Peter, about 80 Miles East of the Bander Cassim at a reddish point of land called by the Arabs Bunder K'horr, who said a village was near the spot but did not see any—Light Winds N. E.—at noon were surrounded by 5 Dows each manned with 29 or 30 hands and well appointed with arms, grappling Irons &c. &c. &c. (apparently Muscat Shark Boats) who boarded us crying Dogs, Devils, and displaying that prejudicial hatred so common amongst the Mussulman tribe, plundered us of every thing we had, leaving only about 4 bags of Rice, two Casks of water and the cloths on our backs. There was on board 8500 Dollars belonging to Mr. Shipton, which was intended to be conveyed to Madagascar; about 3 P. M. after the Pirates had completed their search, cut almost all the ropes took the Compass a grapnel, andcable Jib and flying Jib, and Cut about 20 fathoms from a six inch hawser (the remainder not being handy to get out) and carried away the Mizen mast in boarding. They left us with these words of advice "Do not keep on the Coast, keep to seaward for if you should be met with by others (meaning of their tribe) they will cut your heads off"

During the time the Pirates were occupied with us we saw two other Boats of the same description to windward haul down, standing off and on in the same manner as they do when fishing—many of the people evinced a murderous and insolent disposition, the Chief Naquoda on the contrary appeared to be a humane robber and satisfied with the plunder, and who exerted his authority in deterring others from injuring and insulting us—to this in all human probability is to be attributed the preservation of our lives.—

As the object of our Voyage was now frustrated and the Pirates having left us in such a deplorable condition we were obliged to return to Aden, where we fortunately found the H. C Brig Palinurus, Captain Atkinson bound with supplies to Berbora, thence to Bombay who has generously given us a passage, and who with his officers have treated us with the greatest possible kindness and hospitality.

The Pirates Boats have one mast, a strait stem, the Stern post and rudder appearing 4 or 5 feet above the hull of the Vessel, they are not painted, but varnished with a Coat of oil, some of them rig a boom out forward like a bowsprit to have the tack down when on a wind. The principals of of the Crew are Arabs, a greater part of the inferiors Caffree Slaves. After giving this detail to the Dooia at Aden, who in a great measure pointed it out by his enquiries himself, he says their Caste is called Kyahleen,—Town Musacrah, Province Hunnaan, under the Control of His Highness the Imaum of Muscat, and who if applied to by the British Government, there is hardly a doubt but he would find out the aggressors.

In any other than the Editor of the Courier the mode of treating the INDO-BRITISH Question which that Gentleman has adopted would have appeared to us extraordinary. We should have been at a loss to account for that dog-in-the-manger-like disposition he has evinced, that snarling at us while determined to have, no hing to do wi h the matter himself; but in *him* we can see nothing that ought to astonish us, and in this affair, his conduct is to us clear & intelligible. After we had republished an article from the HURKARU, it was under the supposition that it opposed our opinions *in toto* that our cotemporary discovered that the Question of the INDO-BRITONS was "*important.*" Now what does he do upon arriving at this conviction? Does he point out any practical plan for advancing the Measure? No.—And yet this would have been but the natural effect of such an impression! But 'tis easily accounted for. When we look with the least attention into his conduct we shall not fail to discover that his object was not to advance the INDO-BRITISH interests but to attack us. We shall see too that he never would have done this had he not misunderstood the HURKARU. And if we shall observe one thing plainer than another, it will be, that he was quite ignorant of the subject in Debate. To this may we attribute his desperate reasoning. This caused him to dwell so much on the analogy between Irish Catholics and Indo-Britons; though to do so could be of little service to the latter. This caused him to endeavour to support his arguments for that analogy by what was calculated to do quite the reverse. This made him run to the Heptarchy to shew Catholics had no power then; though if he had looked into History he would have discovered that 'twas the Royal Families who first embraced Christianity, (which was then Catholic) in the Kingdoms. And finally 'tis this that has compelled him after all his floundering to call upon us after furnishing him with arguments to rebut his shallow reasonings, to furnish him with intellect to understand those arguments.

To reply to the questions or reasonings of such an one, would be an useless and an endless task. We shall use our own discretion here. We really thought we had delivered our sentiments last Wednesday in language sufficiently clear for minds of the most ordinary Capacity, and yet our Brother affects no to understand us. Nay he misquotes us. We no where spoke of admitting Natives "to all the offices of state" as he has it. The words as far as we can guess, from which he concludes we wish INDO-BRITONS "to be kept out of power until the English are turned out of India and native rule predominates," are.—*We hope though the time will come, when Indian Offices will be open to all qualified.*"—We ask will they bear the interpretation the Courier has given them? This is not the first time the Editor of the Courier has in order to support his fallacies misquoted us, and little do we expect that this exposure will p event his doing so again; for—

Who shames a Scribbler! break one cobweb thro'
He spins the slight self pleasing thread anew:
Destroy his fib, or sophistry. in vain,
The creature's at his dirty work again,
Throned on the centre of his thin designs
Proud of a vast extent of flimsey lines.

GANG ROBBERS.—about the end of March the Ringleader of a Coolie Band, named RAMJEE BHANGRA, his three sons and a part of his followers, were taken Prisoners by Soobadur BHICKAJEE JADHOW, and a party of about thirty Sebundies, aided by a Detachment from the 9th Regiment N. I. under the Fort of Putta in the District of Nassick. This Coolie Chief had for some time past followed his maurading Career, by descending to the Northern Concan by the Tull Ghaut, and appearing at short intervals above the Ghauts, and plundering the Villages around Nassick.—But for some weeks past the dispositions of Captain MACKINTOSH, who commands the Ahmednuggur Police Corps have been so ably managed, that, a party being stationed below the Ghauts from the Northern Concan to meet the Bund in its descent, the Chief Ramjee was driven successively from one haunt to another, this Ringleader and a part of his followers at length being compelled to seek shelter in the Hills around the Fort of Putta, the Veteran Soobadar Bhickajee Jadhow assembled his party of Sebundies —the Detachment of the 9th Regt. N. I. and the neighbouring Villagers, and on the 8th March Ramjee, his sons and followers were, by them made Prisoners.

Great praise is due to the old Soobadur who acted under the orders of Captain MACKINTOSH. Several other Ringleaders of this gang are still at large but it is expected that Captain M. will soon "give a good account of tem." Rewards have been offered for their apprehension.

(From the Courier.)

After the part our cotemporary had taken in the discussion respecting Indo-Britons it could never have been supposed that he was a friend to the emancipation of that body until he had expressly declared himself to be such. In his last article he favo s us with some data by which to ascertain on what terms and at what time he considers their disabilities ought to be removed! Yes,—he (the Editor of the Gazette) in the fervor of his friendship and the height of his "struggles" for the Indo Britons, actually wishes them to be kept out of power until the English are turned out of India, and Native rule (for the admission of the Natives [redacted] offices of state" can[redacted] predominates; in other [redacted] are *no* Indo Britons left to have power; for when once *we* are expelled what will become of the body we have created?

We should be glad to know before we proceed a single step fu ther whe her we have righ ly unde stood our cotempo a y, in order that we may avoid contending against sentimen's which he does not entertain or which he may hereafter disavow.

We have learnt with much pleasure that the Na ive Gentleman, Gunput Bhundarry, from whose house, jewels and gold and silver ornaments and utensils, to the exten of 30,000 Rs. were stolen in November last, and who offered a large reward to any person who would discover the thieves, or recover the property,—is likely to get back some of his valuables; the police, with a vigilance and activity that cannot be too much lauded, having traced and found a number of them in the possession of an individual, who has been apprehended, and is now under examination at the police office at Byculla. In the house of the person taken up there was found at the same time, a quantity of apparel and jewellery, all which as yet, are unclaimed. Amongst these there are, we understand some Gentlemen's dress and surtout coats. Should such articles be missing from the wardrobes of any of our readers, they may possibly hear tidings of them at the Police Office.—*April* 18.

SUPREME COURT. OF JUDICATURE BOMBAY.

The Court met yesterday, pursuant to adjournment, it being the last day of Term, when MR. JUSTICE GRANT addressed the Court as follows.

I am sorry to say that I have received no communication from the local authorities here to enable the Court to resume the discharge of its Functions. It is quite unnecessary for me to say any thing to express the excessive grief I feel at this state of things. It is not the less that I have been prepared for it from the moment the letter of the Governour and Council of the 3d of Oct. was put into my hands. It is true that I was not without hope, that when it came to the a tual question of a direct opposition to the course of the law by military force, those entrusted with the Govt. of any part of the world calling itself part of the British Dominions would yet pause before they brought things to that issue. Yet I could not but feel that this was a hope founded rather on my ignorance than my experience. It was obvious from the first, that whenever it should come judicially to the knowledge of the Court that such opposition had been offered by authority of the persons exercising the powers of government here, the Court must of necessity suspend its functions till reparation should be made, and security afforded against similar outrages. This was the determination of my Brother Chambers as well as myself and in this as in the opinions which have led to every step that has been since taken by the Court in this matter we entirely agreed. It has been my object to postpone the necessity of my having judicial knowledge of these disgraceful proceedings, fraught as that knowledge must have come to me with the present calamitous consequences, as long as I could. I was not unaware that I incurred great dangers by so doing.

It is no light matter for a court possessing the Supreme Judicial authority to proceed in the judging of men's rights, in the trying them for crimes, and in the holding itself out with an extensive territory placed under its power and authority by act of parliament and by the grant of its Sovereign, as the ultimate refuge in all wrongs and oppressions committed by those who are alone likely to commit wrongs of so grave a character, as may not be safely left to inferiour judicatures—It is no light matter for such a Court so to proceed in doubt whether the obedience paid to its Decrees and to its Process may not be matter of sufferance rather than authority, and whether its gravest and most important exercise of the power vested in it, may not at every turn be exposed as the objects of ridicule and contempt to those whose reverence and confidence are necessary to its usefulness. Yet I decided to encounter these evils, though fully sensible of their magnitude—because I thought them the least which my situation presented to me. I will say nothing of the responsibility of those who have reduced the Supreme Court of their Sovereign within the precincts of their authority to the necessity of such a choice. I made it because I wished in the first place to afford the local Government here time for reflexion—Secondly, to allow time for their communicating, with their immediate superiours; and thirdly to get as near as possible to the time when despatches might arrive from England.—But in making this choice, I was not the less aware that when by the course of proceedings the attack made by the military under the orders of the Govt. upon the Court in the person of the Bearer of the king's writ which it had issued came judicially before me, it would lead to the necessity of shutting up or adjourning the Court and suspending the functions of its Judges—unless due reparation were made and Security afforded. When these Facts did at length come judicially before me. I did not even then at once shut up or adjourn the Court—I gave time to the Govt. still to consider of their conduct. I particularly directed it to be expressly stated to them that even then the attachment against the defendant was not to be executed, if the writ of Habeas Corpus was obeyed by bringing up the boy Moro Ragonath without it. Even then this compliance with the writ, issued so long ago as in August would have satisfied the Court.

What proceedings it might have been necessary to take against the military and the magistrates so far as concerned the dignity of the Court would have depended on the extent to which under all the circumstances it might have appeared necessary to proceed, for the single purpose of establishing in the minds of all men a conviction of the necessity of paying due obedience to it—There was nothing in the conduct of the court to indicate an intemperate feeling that would lead it to exceed these bounds. When the Government returned for answer their resolution to act agreeably to what they had no less absurdly—and no less unlawfully than absurdly declared by their letter of 3d Oct. I did not yet resolve to suspend the functions of the Court—I wrote to them myself, justified in so doing as I thouht by the extraordinary circumstances, and made this clear, and as it appears to me this simple and most moderate demand, namely, to be informed whether it was their intention as Governor and Council of Bombay to resist, or cause to be resisted, by means of the military force at their disposal or otherwise, the execution of the writs of the King, [redacted] which the Supreme Co[redacted] Bombay should issue, [redacted] deem to be lawful, withi[redacted] ritories subject to the Go[redacted] Secondly, whether it was [redacted] any case of the issuing any [redacted] cess, to withhold their bes[redacted] in the execution thereof, wh[redacted] be demanded under author[redacted]

To this they answered th[redacted] cation required them disti[redacted] the motives which imperati[redacted] them to send the Letter of th[redacted] continued unchanged; and a[redacted] they could not, without a de[redacted] lick duty, execute the writ [redacted] which by my directions had bee[redacted] to their chief Secretary.—And[redacted] my general queries as to th[redacted] regard to other processes, the[redacted] nothing to what they had already [redacted] honour to communicate.

They Could not more explicitly declare that they would not pledge themselves not to resist or cause to be resisted by means of the military force at their disposal or otherwise, the execution of the writs of the King or any other process which the Supreme Court of Judicature of Bombay should issue and which it should deem to be Lawful, and that they would not assure the Court that it was not their intention in any case of the issuing any such writ or process, to withhold their best aid and assistance in the execution thereof when the same should be demanded under authority of the Court. I now felt myself compelled to suspend the Functions of the Court till I should be assured that its process might be issued with safety to those who should be charged with the execution of it, and to its own dignity and authority. One instance of the Provincial Government employing the Troops to oppose its Process, and instructing the magistrates to refuse to assist in executing it, would have been sufficient so to compel me; But this outrage was only an instance and example of the manner in which the opposition was to be offered which was long before threatened by the Letter of 3d of October to all writs of *Habeas Corpus* directed to any native of India not residing in Bombay, whether imprisoning another native or Foreigner, or Englishman, of his own wrong and by his own means, or whether being in the employ of the Company or of a British subject, or acting under the special authority and command, and by means of the power of the Company, or of such British subject, he so imprisoned any such native Foreigner or Englishman—And to all writs of *Habeas Corpus* directed to any officer of the Provincial Courts so imprisoning any person.—And finally to all Judgements and precesses which the Court should issue opposed to any measures the Government had taken or might take, whatever they might be, with which letter of the 3d of October the Government had taken pains in their latest written communications to the Court to connect the recent proceedings a. Poonah,—the letter of 3d of October being in the nature of a declaration of war, and the outrage at Poonah being the first act of hostility merely. On the first day of term therefore, after receipt of these communications the Court was declared to have ceased, and the Judge to have suspended his Functions till the Court should receive an assurance that its authority would be respected, and its process obeyed, and rendered effectual by the Government of the Presidency.

Even then care was taken to leave the door open for accommodation and for the avoiding the monstrous evils that have ensued. The determination of the court, a determination, as it was then said not of choice but of necessity, was announced from the Bench on Wednesday the 1st of April; and the Court was adjourned to Monday the 6th of April leaving five days for communication from the Government, and adjourning over four days of Term—and I declared that it would then be further adjourned to the last day of Term unless I received such communication in the interval as might restore it to the power of exercising its Functions. We are arrived at this day, and no such communication has been received.

I should not have entered into any part of this detail which is already known to those who practise in this Court—but for a publick act which has since taken place,—the Proclamation of the Governor in Council of the 7th Instant,—in which, unintentionally I willingly presume on the part of those who issued it, a false colour is given to the conduct of the Court which it is my duty to correct, lest I should be supposed by any persons unacquainted with the circumstances, to have acquiesced in its truth.

On Tuesday the 7th and Wednesday the 8th of April a Proclamation was published by the Governor in Council in which he said, that he had learned with great regret that the Acting Chief Justice had suspended the Functions of His Majesty's Supreme Court of

(*Continued in the Second Sheet.*)

BOMBAY.—PRINTED AND PUBLISHED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, AT THE GAZETTE PRESS, No. 10, MILITARY SQUARE, BY *THOS. RIGBY*,

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE &c. &c. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED

Gentlemen about to change their Stations, are requested to give Notice thereof to the PROPRIETORS, who will pay due attention to their Orders.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22ND, 1829.

(*Continued from the Gazette.*)

e—that the adoption of this extreme endered it necessary that the Gover- ncil should announce to the Inha- resolution to make eve y effort in protect their persons and pro- this extraordinary conjuncture— lied with confidence on receiv- rom the Magistracy and all classes of the community as would enable him in some degree to alieviate the serious evils which this proceeding was calculated to produce.

I thought it necessary that my Protest should be recorded against the colour attempted to be given to these transactions in this Proclamtion, and desired a letter to be addressed by the Clerk of the Crown to the Secretary to the Government to this effect.—"What is stated in the proclamation is obviously not correct either in form or substance, and the mistake which led the Governor in Council to lend his name to it was the more surprising that I had particularly addressed myself to their Advocate General and had directed a copy of what I had said to be furnished him to prevent mistakes, the same having been reduced to writing. There can be no doubt of his accurately communicating it to the Governor and Council. What the Court had done was to adjourn its sittings from the first to the sixth day of Term, and from the sixth to the last day of Term; So that it was still open though adjourned—And the *form* was material, because the Court was at liberty from the state of the Record to resume its Functions whenever it should find itself relieved from the dread of being opposed in its Process by the Military force under the controul of the Governor and Council. In *substance* the Court had not announced that its Functions were or would be suspended simply and absolutely as stated in the Proclamation—but during a period and under a condition, which were within the power of the Governor and Council at any moment to terminate and fulfill, but the mention of which was suppressed in the Proclamation."

The Proclamation is justified in a most singular manner. It is said that it is founded upon the first member of a sentence spoken by me, which standing alone, is an absolute proposition, omitting the rest of the same sentence which renders the proposition qualified and conditional—And it is said also to be founded on part of a paragraph at the beginning of a letter which I thought it necessary in these circumstances to address to the Governor General in Council at Fort William—that paragarph being general and introductory—and omitting the last paragraph in the said letter which purports to be the precise annunciation of what has taken place,—and is a transcript of the declaration made from the Bench, containing the quality and condition which I have mentioned.

It is impossible for any person not accurately acquainted previously with the state of the fact, to read the Proclamation without concluding that the Court from caprice, or from some motive acting on its free will, has gratuitously and without compulsion of any sort—wholly suspended its Functions.

I make no observation on this but that it is a statement which the Court cannot accede to. The conduct of the Governor and Council, under what unhappy delusion I know not left the Court no alternative. Where is the difference whether a Bayonet is presented to the throat of the officer of the Court bound at all hazards and at the peril of his life to execute its Process, and the presenting the same Bayonet to mine when I am about to issue it? Do these Robes bestow more sanctity upon my person, than the King's Seal bestows upon his Writ?

When the Sanctity of either is publickly violated without immediate remedy and the assurance of future protection, justice can have no free course,—it can receive no confidence—it can exact no obedience, and it can meet with no respect.

Of the unlawfulness of what has been done there can be no question, but there are several strange inconsistences in the conduct of the Governor and Council which all lead to the same result.

1 If they were Sovereigns, as they talk of "*our Subjects*" and could resist the King's writs in their territories by force of arms without rebellion; or if the Kings Court has no Jurisdiction in the Provinces, why did they appear in his Court? A man cannot appear as a Party to a cause, reserving right if the Court decides against him, to oppose the Judgment by arms.

2 By appearing to claim their Franchise [illegible] mitting the jurisdiction within the territory in some Cases but denying it in others, they admit ed the competency of the Court to decide the question of jurisdiction—and an erroneous Judgment of a competeat Court is no justification of resistance to it, till it is reversed by a competent Court of appeal.

The letter addressed by the Governor and Council to the Court on 31 of October informed them, that in this case in which they had appeared as a party claiming certain rights as their franchise "in consequence of recent proceedings in the Supreme Court therein" i. e. the pronouncing Judgement against them "they had felt compelled to direct that no further legal proceedings be admitted"—i. e. that Judgment should not be carried into effect—Most unsuccessful litigants would feel the same, if they had any hope that their directions would answer the purpose.

3. If the King's Court is not competent to decide where the King's Writs may run within the Territories,—who can? for there is no other Court of the King, but the Court of Appeal, to decide in this question of the King's Prerogative;—and the Court of Appeal cannot decide but on Appeal from a previous decision of the Courts in India, in such cases as by law may be appealed—Then if the King's Court in India is not permitted to decide the question in the first instance it must remain for ever undecided.

4. The declaring that the officers of their Provincial Courts should not be subject to the jurisdiction of the King's Court, was in the case of *British Subjects* being such Officers, a declaration that they should be amenable to no jurisdiction whatsoever; for they are declared by act of Parliament not to be amenable to any other Court.

And in the case of *Natives* in the service of the Company, as officers of their Courts as well as in the case of other natives who are or have been employed by or in the service of any British Subject, but who are "not residing on the island of Bombay" it was contrary to act of Parliament, not only to the original and regulating act of the 13th G. 3, but to the late act 53. G. 3 C. 155 which declares that doubts were entertained whether these persons were subject to any other Court but the King's Court, [and it had in truth been very early decided by the Court at Calcutta that they were not subject to any other Court, for that there could not be a concurrent jurisdiction,] and it *enacts* that they shall be [the act does not *declare* that they have always been] also subject to the provincial Courts and that these and the King's Courts shall have concurrent jurisdiction—And a person subject to the jurisdiction of the King's Court by virtue of his being in the Company's Service, it is a contradiction in terms to say shall be exempt from such jurisdiction, by reason of such Service; Whether acts performed by him are justified by his commission is a different question. It must first be tried whether they were performed under such commission. If a Court have power to issue writs of Habeas corpus in any case or to any persons, it must at least have right to issue them to all persons subject to its jurisdiction in other respects, and in cases especially in which they are amenable to such Court for the wrong done by the very imprisonment complained of.

It was not, therefore, in one Class of cases only, and that a class of cases not likely frequently to occur,-the application for writs of Habeas Corpus in matters between natives merely-that it was now proved *viâ facti* to be the intention of the Governour and Council to deprive the King's Subjects of the benefit of this writ of Habeas Corpus, and to limit the jurisdiction of this Court by force of Arms. I cannot admit Moro Ragonath's case to be of this description,—a case between Natives merely. But the express words of the declaration of the Governour in Council went to the ousting the King's Court by force of arms, of all its jurisdictions in the cases of most common occurrence of the greatest wrong, next to death or maihem which can be inflicted on them, namely false imprisonment, and to the leaving all British Subjects in the least likely to inflict it without any law or court whatsoever to bring them to account—

5. It is evident that no Court can go on if its freedom of decision is to be interrupted by commands issued by those having no lawful authority over it, but having the controul of the whole civil and military power where its jurisdiction extends—and if its process is opposed by military force and rendered nugatory in any case by virtue of such commands, its proceeding to administer justice can have no effect but to expose it to contempt and publick disobedience—to place its officers and those acting under its commands in personal hazard, and to deprive it of all authority, and confidence, and respect. Therefore it can do no otherwise, than suspend its functions till it is guaranteed against these consequences, Yet the Governour and Council affect to have thought the Court might go on notwithstanding,

6, To prevent the issuing such writs of Habeas Corpus—and the performing judicial acts which should conflict with such measures, whatever they may be, as the Governour and Council refer to in their letter of 3rd October, may have been matter of high state necessity—although no person except the Governour and Council has been able to surmise out of what circumstances such necessity grew, or of what kind it was.—But of what kind it was *not* was apparent—Whether Moro Ragonath, the little Boy at Poonah, was locked up in the House by his great uncle or set at large, could not be matter of state; and if cases could be imagined which might in the opinion of the Government, correct or incorrect, involve some matter of state, it would have been time enough to interfere when the case arose—The granting writs of Habeas Corpus to the Zillah Courts could be no matter of state, in the ordinary case of confining a culprit, who if he was lawfully confined could not be set at liberty under the writ of Habeas Corpus—Neither could it be any such matter of state as induces a suspension of the Habeas Corpus in England, since that is already provided for by law; and ample powers are given to the Gov. in Council equal to a suspension of the Habeas Corpus when they deem it matter of state necessity—By 33. G. 3. C. 52. the Governour and Council have the power of committing any person or persons to safe custody who shall in their opinion after examination of witnesses be charged or accused on reasonable grounds—as suspected of carring on any correspondence—dangerous to the Peace and safety of the British Settlements, or possessions, and of keeping such persons in custody till they can be tried in India or sent to England to be tried—And if the King's Court could issue no writ of Habeas Corpus to the keepers of the Gaols of the Provincial Courts to bring up men confined there, it is difficult to see the necessity for this special enactment;—for the Governour and members of Council are Justices of Peace, and might commit men for trial without it, to any Provincial or other Gaol—from which they can only be released by Writ of Habeas Corpus from this Court.—

To the existence of any such state necessity it was therefore obviously difficult to expect credit from men of sense and information—And in these circumstances the Governour and Council thought fit to announce it by such an unintelligible description, as to render it entirely incredible.

7. But be all this as it may, it was evident that the opposing the issuing of any such writs or the performing of any such judicial acts by [illegible] such means as [illegible] on, and were carried into execution resolved [illegible] case which occurred, involved the stirring up of the Kings Court as a necessary consequence, and the Governour and Council were so informed, if they required to be informed, immediately after their letter was written viz. on the 3d of October last,—and that state necessity therefore must, in order to justify them, have been such, as to counterbalance the evils of shutting up the King's Court—and stopping the course of justice—which is nothing else in the eye of the law than the placing the Country in a *state of war* for "*querra dicitur in hoc regno, esse quando exercitium justitiæ in curiis regis impeditur*"-And "*tempus pacis est quando cancellaria et aliæ curiæ regis sunt apertæ quibus lex fiebat cuicuinque prout fieri consuevit*"—"and therefore when the Courts of Justice be open, and "the Judges and ministers of the same" [i. e. those who are charged to execute their writs and Process] "may by law protect men from wrong and violence and distribute justice to all, it is said to be time of Peace—So, when by invasion, insurrection, rebellions or such like" [and nothing can be more like to Rebellion than the Governour of a Province part of the Realms of the King of England, turning the Military force of that province against the King's Supreme Court of Justice there] "when by invasion, insurrection rebellions or such like the peaceable course of Justice is disturbed and stopped, so as the the Courts of Justice be as it were shut up, then it is said to be time of war"—

Yet for these obviously necessary consequences the Governour and Council appear by their proclamation to have made no provision and to have been entirely unaware of their nature and extent, and of the utter impossibility of making any adequate provision for them which could be sanctioned by law.

And so sacred in the eyes of Englishmen has ever been esteemed the course of Justice that it appears by the Books that except for a short period of 17 months in the turbulent reign of Henry III, ending with the Battle of Eversham, England has never been legally speaking in a state of war "*Car exercitium justitiæ non impeditum fuit*"-the ancient Courts of the Kingdom having remained open, their judgments being justly, learnedly, and independently pronounced their sanctity being deemed inviolate by all parties, and their process uninterruptedly issued and obeyed during the most turbulent times—The disputes between the Crown and the Barons---the wars of the Houses of York and Lancaster---and the great revellion itself---when it was thought that every other part of the fabrick of the Monarchy might safely be pulled down and the state re-modelled. Whether the present time within this Presidency can be denominated *tempus pacis* and what adequate occasion has arisen for rendering it *tempus belli*, it is not necessary that I should now inquire, who have only yielded to the force that has overcome the law. And it is the more necessary I should abstain from so doing, because these transactions, and many matters growing out of them, may hereafter come before the Court when it shall be its duty to decide on them, and when it shall have power to give effect to its decision.

I trust this time is not far distant—and till it arrives I trust that the Inhabitants of these Territories—and of this Town and Island in particular, will contribute their best endeavours to lessen the intermediate evils by observing a correct moral conduct towards each other and that those whom the principles of virtue and honesty have less weight with, will nevertheless recollect that the day of retribution is not far distant, when the scales of Justice shall be again suspended and her sword drawn.

I have only further to say that I can take no business till the next Term, when I hope the Court and the Publick will be differently situated.

MADRAS.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

APRIL 8*th*, 1829.

Six per Cent, Bengal Remittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription viz.

350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rs....30 *Prem*
At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz.
106½ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rs. 28 *Premium*

Five per Cent, Bengal Unremittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription viz.

350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rupees .2 *Do.*
At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz.
106½ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rupees.. Par

Five per Cent.

Bengal New Five per Cent. Loan, of the 18th August; 1825. At the rate of Subscription, viz.
106½ Madras Rupees, 100 Sicca Rupees.... 2. *Pre*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIV[illegible]ALS.

APRIL, 5th.—Ship Kusrovie, J. A. Edwin, from Bombay 1st February, Point de Galle, 5th March and Pondicherry 4th April.

— 6th —H. C. Steamer Telika, G. Peters, from Calcutta 17th March.

— Do. —Ship Clarisse, Rauffois, from Bordeaux, 5th November.

— 5th, —Cutter Stree Anna Poornah, Capt. C. F. Paulier, from Point de Galle 13th March, and Coringa.

— *Do.* —H. M. Schooner Cochin, Captain J. E. Bingham, from a Cruize.

DEPARTURES.

APRIL, 5th.—Cutter Stree Annapoornah, C. F. Paulier, for Coringa.

— 6th —Ship Rockingham, A. Fotheringham, for Cape and London.

— Do. —H. C. C. Ship Susan, G. Holiday, for London,

— 7th —H. C. Steamer Telika, G. Peters, for Bombay,

— 2d —Ship Albion, Captain J. Ralph, for the Mauritius.

— 4th —Ship Palembang, Captain D. Nash, for Calcutta.

— Do. —Bark Betsabana, Nacodah Abdel Reheim, for the Eastward.

— Do. —Brig Louisa, Captain Sergeant for Masulipatam and Coringa.

— 5th —Ship Angarrir, Capt. R. Edwards, for Calcutta.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE ROADS.

H. M. Schooner Cochin, Captain J. E. Bingham.
Ship Kusrovie, Captain J. A. Edwin.
Ship Hydrosee, Nacodah Shaick Nalubba.
Bark Edward and Eliza, Captain G. King.
Ship Clarisse, Capt. Rauffois,
Brig Minerva, Captain P. Phillips.
Brig Highland Chief, Captain O. W. Fermie.
Schooner Minerva, Captain J. Lyons.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

At Madras, on the 30th Ultimo, the Lady of Edward Smalley, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Palaveram, on the 31st of March, the Lady of Captain Pinson, 46th Regiment N. I. of a Son.

At Palaveram, on the 6th Instant, the Lady of Lieutenant and Adjutant Benwell, 46th Native Regiment of a Daughter.

At Jaulnah, on the 23d. Ultimo, Anne, the Wife of Conductor King, of a Son.

At Madras, on the 3d Instant, the Wife of Mr. Sub-Conductor Morton, of a Son.

At Darwar, in the Southern Mahratta Country, on

the 25th of March, the Lady of Josiah Nisbet, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Secunderabad on the 22d March, the Lady of Lieutenant C. H. Græme, of the 5th Regt. Light Cavalry, of a Daughter.

At Madras, on the 6th Instant the, Wife of Mr. Charles Brandamore, of a Daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 6th Instant, at St. Mary's Church, by the Rev. T. Lewis, M. A, Mr. William Wymess, to Miss Mary Kurk.

DEATHS.

At Masulipatam, on the 15th Ultimo, Ellen Morris, the Wife of Lieut. Naylor Burrard, Qr. Mr. 1st Madras European Regiment and only Daughter of Major L. Cooper, 47th Regt. N. I, aged 21 years,

At Madras, on the 20th Ultimo, after a few days illness, Sarah, the beloved Wife of Major L. Cooper, 47th Regiment N. I, well known for many years in this Presidency for her numerous amiable qualities and accomplishments,

At Madras, on the 12th of March, Mr. Assistant Apothecary J. W. Paterson, sincerely regretted by his family and friends.

At Egmore, on the 3rd April, Mr. W. Christian, aged 50 years.

At Vepery, on the night of the 5th Instant, George, the infant Son of M. M. McDowell.

CEYLON.

DEATH.

At Jaffna, on the 11th March, Mr. Jacob Daniel Herft. 2d Clerk of the Cutcherry of Jaffna leaving a disconsolate Wife and a Son, and numerous relations to lament his loss.

FORT ST. GEORGE, *April* 7, 1829.

THE Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following Appointments, viz.

F. A. West, Esq. to be Register to the Zillah Court of Bellary.

T. L. Strange, Esq. to be Register to the Zillah Court of Malabar.

CALCUTTA.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY.	APRIL 2, 1829.	SELL
26 0	Remittable Loan, (Prem.)	25 0 Prem
Disct. 1 4	Old 5 per Cent. Loan, Disct.	1 12
Dis. 5 6	New ditto Disct	6 10 Dis
6000 0	Bank of Bengal Share	5800 0 Dis

RATE OF EXCHANGE.

BUY.	CALCUTTA.	SELL
1 10½	On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. Rs	1 11 a 2 0
	Bombay 30 Days ditto per 100 Bombay Rs	98 0
	Madras ditto Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.	91 0 a 92 0

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills	8 0
Ditto on Government Bills and Salary Bills	4 0
Interest on Loans on Deposit	7 0

COURSE OF EXCHANGE

BUY.	CALCUTTA.	SELL
1 10½	On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. R ..	1. 11

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

APRIL 2d.—The English Brig Amethyst, R. Thompson, from London 23d Oct and St. Jago 22d. November.

Passengers per Amethyst from London.—Mr. J. Nation, Cadet; Messrs. J. Shiells, J. Lewes and J. Collins, H. C. Marine,

DEPARTURES.

MARCH 28th,—Ship Alexander, D. Oliver, for the Isle of France.

— Ship Hope, G. Morce, for the Maritius.

— Arab Ship Raimany, J. C. Butta, for the Persian Gulph.

— 29th French Ship Jean Henri, P. Baudoin, for Havre de Grace and Bordeaux.

— 30th Bark Ann. E. Worthington, for the Mauritius.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

At Agra, on the 17th March, Mrs. Chamberlain, wife of Mr. H. C. Chamberlain, Apothecary 2d European Regiment, of a still born child, (daughter.)

At Commercolly, on the 22d March, the lady of W. Travers, Esq. of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 30th March, in Clive Street Mrs. J. D. of son.

At Bassadore, on the 22d March, the lady of Henry Ricketts, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Meerut, on the 20th March, the lady of Lt Colonel J. P. Boileau, Horse Artillery, of a Son.

MARRIAGES.

At Dinapore, on the 19th March, by the Revd. J. T Tucker, Cornet Charles Walsted Richardson, 5th. Light Cavalry, to Mary Margaret Woolmore, eldest daughter of Captain T. C. Squire, H. M.'s 13th Light Infantry.

At Sylhet, on the 20th March, Henry Walters, Esq Civil Service, to Miss Eleanora Campbell.

At Nusserabad, by Special Licence, on the 12th March, by the Revd. Mr. W. Palmer, Lieut. Andrew Barclay, of the 12th Regt. Native Infantry, to Miss Jane Lydia Mullins.

DEATHS.

At Neermolly, on the 13th March, Mr. George Wright, Indigo Planter.

At Calcutta, on Friday the 20th March, Mr. Hugh Farrel Healy, of the H. C. Pilot Establishment, who came by his death by falling backwards into a well: —aged 23 years.

At Calcutta, on the 31st March, Mr. John Miller, Assistant to Messrs. Mackintosh and Co.; aged 40 years.

The Catholics have been accused of assuming the government of the country, but when the Brunswick bigots assemble in armed multitudes to put down any, and every meeting which may happen to be displeasing to them, of course this is merely a proof of loyalty and of a determination to support that constitution of which they are the self constituted guardians, but who does not see what wretched begging of the question this is? The Catholics associate to appeal for emancipation in a manner not yet declared illegal, if in their assemblages they act illegally, it is for the government and not for any body of men who choose to fancy Church and State in need of their aid, to put down such illegality.

The assemblage of the Brunswickers in arms to put down the unarmed Catholics, is a direct assumption of the Sovereign power which can only be tolerated under the impression that the Government is so weak as to need it. Would the Duke of Wellington or the Marquis of Anglesea or the friends of either admit the fact? We fancy not. What then must be the effect on the people when they see these armed and riotous orange bodies allowed to array themselves against them, to talk of wading up to their knees in the blood of those whom they are provoking, while Mr. Lawless for attending a meeting of unarmed Catholics is arrested in virtue of an *ex post facto* law? The Marquis of Anglesea has been buying golden opinions and gone far to acquire that moral power, which has its basis in the confidence of the people. He seemed to have made impartiality the regulator of his measures and while he adhered to this wise and just policy he was more than a match for the Association, for he met it with its own weapons. In deviating from this policy he will incur an awful responsibility and by the last accounts he had almost past the Rubicon. If even the Murder of Catholics by the minions of the Orange faction, is to be tacitly encouraged, while those who take the lead in advocating the rights of the Catholic body are arrested—it is clear that they can have nothing to hope from the justice of the government, except that which they may extort from its fears. The crisis seems a dreadful one: a rigid impartiality on the part of government can alone secure a peaceful result.—*Bengal Hurkaru, March 25.*

FOR about a week, the weather, during the day time, has been sultry and oppressive, with a cooler breeze in the evening, that alternates salutarily with the excessive heat of the day.

The usual north-westers have threatened a visitation for some evenings back, but still hold off. In the mean time, we are sorry to hear of many cases of sickness among the native inhabitants of Calcutta; while accounts from Berhampore of the 30th ultimo, state, that the Cholera had broke out among the men of H. M. 49th Regiment.

Our readers, we presume, are already aware that M. Champollion, Jur., sailed from France some time ago, on a new literary and scientific expedition to Egypt, undertaken under the express sanction and patronage of the King. He was accompanied by several individuals of no common acquirements, who were to act under his directions, and co-operate for the general objects of an expedition, which it is to be hoped, will be productive of highly interesting results.

The great object of the expedition was to search for materials to fill up the important gaps which still remain in the history of the most celebrated people of antiquity.

As a most favourable augury of what may be expected, it is stated that, on M. Champollion's way to Marseilles, previously to his embarking for Egypt, he paid a visit to M. Sallier, of Aix, the proprietor of a valuable collection of of Egyptain Papyri. M. Champollion's examination of these is said to have led to the extraordinary discovery, that two of them contained a history of the wars, and reign of Sesostris Ramses the Great, who, according to chronologists, was contemporary with Moses, being the son of that Pharaoh, who perished in the Red Sea, while in pursuit of fugitive Israelites. One of the Papyri, it is said, is dated in the ninth years of that Monarch's reign, and, consequently, has been recovered after an oblivion of thirty three centuries.—*The Gov. Gazette, April 2,*

English Extracts.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.

Dr. Gordon Smith has commenced a Course of Lectures at the London Mechanics' Institution, on Medical Jurisprudence, and last night gave his second Lecture to a numerous audience. His subject is one of great interest or utility; for who is not affected by those events on which the life and death of a fellow-creature, publicly and solemnly arraigned, depends, and who amongst the free people of this country may not be called on to deliver one by his verdict from an unjust accusation, or send him to the gallows on the evidence of a medical man; By referring to actual trials, such as that of Eliza Fenning, Mrs. Barber, and others yet fresh in the recollection of the people, Dr. Smith succeeded in giving his Lecture a deep interest, which might even have been painful had it not been relieved by some pleasant remarks. Considering the importance of the science to the administration of justice, which seems in this country to have remained far behind the civilization of the people, we were sorry to learn from Dr. Smith that it has been very little attended to, even by professional men, till very lately. On the Continent it has been regularly taught and studied at different Universities, since the days of Charles V.; here it is scarcely yet considered to be a regular branch of education. At Berlin, in 1812, a catalogue of books, relating to this subject, was published, and it contained a list of 12,000 volumes; the English language does not contain, we understood, half a dozen volumes. The subject of poisons alone is repeatedly treated of, and forms by itself, in the medical studies of the Continent, a distinct science. As a curious instance of incorrect medical testimony, he quoted the evidence given on the trial of Eliza Fenning—the surgeon swearing that he had no doubt a knife would be turned black by being immersed in a dumpling containing arsenic, when the fact is, that if it were changed at all it would be, as he shewed from a knife immersed in a solution of oxide of arsenic, turned white. We cannot follow Dr. Smith through the whole lecture; we can only add, that it was highly instructive, and that, as he observed, medical men will be compelled to study the subject when Jurymen become—as they ought to be before they pronounce the words guilty or not guilty—capable of examining them and sifting their testimony. We should strongly recommend all persons who are liable to serve on Juries, to acquire some knowledge of medical jurisprudence, by attending Dr. Smith's lectures.

A CONVICT LATELY TRANSPORTED.

The history of James Hawkins, who was a few days ago sent to Botany Bay for life, is one of the most singular we have lately heard of. He had been one of the best fighters in the kingdom, and was well known in the pugilistic ring, in which it was said, he was able for any of what are technically called "the light weights," with the exception of Curtis. His spirit was excessively bold; and he was so remarkable for that feeling which we call "honour amongst thieves," that the associates, from whom his habits of robbing compelled him to separate would have done every thing in their power to save him from an ignominous punishment. Six or seven years ago he was transported for picking pockets at one of the Theatres. Some of his old "pals" were in New South Wales before he reached that place, and connected themselves with the notorious bush-rangers, who were then constantly engaged in robbing and murdering. They endeavoured, well knowing his intrepidity and strength, to prevail upon him to join them, but he resisted the temptation, and applied all his ingenuity to effect an escape back to England. He succeeded, but he was not long in England when he was apprehended for another robbery, convicted, and sentenced to be transported for life. He again contrived to liberate himself; he stowed himself in the hold of a vessel which was about to sail for England, and he remained in the spot with a few pieces of biscuit, and four or five pounds of salt junk in his pockets. While he was in this situation his only companions were the rats, and he saw a terrible mortality amongst them before he got out of his hiding place. When the crew were fumigating the vessel, those nasty animals, which were very numerous, fell dead all around him. He declared, in Newgate, that he used with impunity to thrust his hand into the rats nests, and he actually felt solitary when the fumigation caused so much destruction. Soon after his arrival in this country, he went on a pugilistic speculation to Weyhill fair, under another name, and while engaged in giving lessons on sparring, he picked a person's pocket, and left him without a shilling. He was apprehended and tried for having broken prison; he pleaded guilty, and was again transported for life. On his way to the Hulk he contrived to loosen his irons, and get out of the van at two o'clock in the morning, when it was very dark and raining heavily. Mr. Wontner, the Governor, used every exertion to secure him, and succeeded, after having gone to a good deal of expence.—It is said that Hawkins never would join in any cruel plan of robbery, and that he resisted all attempts to enlist him in a gang of house-breakers. His conduct has been exceedingly orderly and quiet. He was 27 years of age on the day of his last conviction.

MOSCOW.

Dr. Daniel Clarke, the celebrated traveller and Professor of Mineralogy at Cambridge, in a letter to his mother, gives the following lively description of the city of Moscow:—"I want to conduct you with me to the gates of the town, and thence through the streets. You see its numerous spires, glittering with gold, amidst domes and painted palaces, in an open plain for several versts before you reach it. Having passed the gates, you look about, and wonder what is become of the town, or where you are, and are ready to ask "when shall we get to Moscow?" They will tell you, 'this is Moscow!' and you see nothing but wide and scattered suburbs, huts and pig-sties, and brick walls and churches, and dunghills and timber yards, and warehouses, and the refuse of materials sufficient to supply an empire, with miserable towns and miserable [illegible] might imagine that every tow[illegible] had sent a building by way of [illegible] to Moscow. You see deputies f[illegible] tries holding congress., Timber [illegible] north of the Gulf of Bothnia, pla[illegible] from Stockholm and Copenhagen, [illegible] wished since their arrival) painted d[illegible] Tyrol, Mosques from Constantino[illegible] temples, pagodas and pavilions from [illegible] barets from Spain, dungeons, poisons, [illegible] lic offices from France, ruins and fr[illegible] architectures from Rome, terraces hot[illegible] and warehouses from Wapping.

"Then you hear accounts of its [illegible] population, and wander through [illegible] streets. Passing suddenly towards [illegible] ter where the shops are situated, yo[illegible] think you could walk upon the heads [illegible] sands, The daily throng is there so [illegible] that unable to squeeze a passage thro[illegible] ask, 'what has convened such a t[illegible] and are told, 'it is always so!' such [illegible] of dresses—Greeks, Turks, Persia[illegible] Muscovites, English, French, [illegible] mans, Poles, &c.

"We are in a Russian inn. The next room to ours is filled by the ambassadors from Persia. Beyond these lodge a party of Bucharians, and all of them are ambassadors, sent from the respective districts to treat of commerse, peace and war, at Petersburgh. The Kirghician and Bucharians, I keep at arm's length, but our good old Friend the Persian visits us, and we visit him. His name is Orazai, and I am so great a favourite with him, that he admits me to be present at his devotions, and I see him stand for hours on a carpet, with his face to Mecca, in silent meditation. It is then he says he holds converse with Mahomet. Yesterday he gave me a pair of Persian slippers as a memorial; and I gave him a knife to shave his head with.

"We went at night to the Cathedral to be present at the resurrection, and at the delivery of the important words by the Archbishop, the signal is given for eating flesh, feasting, drinking, and dancing. To be drunk the whole of Easter week is as much a religious observance as to abstain from flesh in Lent; and the Russians are very punctual in religious observances."

FROM FRIENDSHIP'S OFFERING.

THE PUBLICAN'S DREAM.

An Irish Tale, founded on fact.—By the O'Hara Family.

The fair-day had passed over, in a little straggling town in the south-east of Ireland, and was succeeded by a langnor proportioned to the excitement it never failed to create. But of all in the village, its publicans suffered most under the reaction of fatigue and inanity. Few of their houses appeared open at broad noon; and some—the envy of their competitors continued closed even after that late hour. Of these latter, many were of the very humblest kind; little cabins, in fact, skirting the outlets of the village, or standing alone on the road-side, a good distance beyond it.

About two o'clock, upon the day in question, a house of "Entertainment for Man and Horse," the very last of the description noticed, to be found between the village and the wild tract of mountain country adjacent to it, was opened by the proprietress, who had that moment arisen from bed.

The cabin consisted of only two apartments, and scarce more than nominally even of two; for the half-plastered wicker and straw partition, which professed to cut off a sleeping nook from the whole area enclosed by the clay walls, was little higher than a tall man, and, moreover, chinky and porous in many places. Let the assumed distinction be here allowed to stand, however, while the reader casts his eye around what was sometimes called the kitchen, sometimes the tap-room, sometimes the "dancing flure." Forms which had run by the walls, and planks, by way of tables, which had been propped before them, were turned topsy-turvy, and in some instances, broken. Pewter-pots and pints, battered and bruised, or squeezed together and flattened, and fragments of twisted glass tumblers lay beside them. The clay floor was scraped with brogue-nails, and indented with the heel of that primitive footgear, in token of the energetic dancing which had lately been performed upon it. In a corner still appeared (capsised, however) an empty eight gallon beer barrel, recently the piper's throne, whence his bag had blown forth the inspiring storm of jigs and reels, which prompted to more antics than ever did a bag of the laughing gas. Among the yellow turf-ashes of the hearth lay, on its side, an old blackened tin Kettle, without a spout—a principal agent in brewing scalding water for the manufacture of whiskey-punch: and its soft and yet warm bed was shared by a red cat, who had stolen in from his own orgies, through some crannу, since day-break. The single, four-paned window of the apartment remained veiled by its rough shutter, that turned on leather hinges; but down the wide-yawning chimney came sufficient light to reveal the objects here described.

The proprietress opened her back door. She was a woman of about forty; of a robust, large boned figure; with broad, rosy visage, dark, handsome eyes, and well-cut nose; but inheriting a mouth so wide, as to proclaim her pure aboriginal Irish pedigree. After a look abroad, to inhale the fresh air, and then a [illegible] monstrance (ending in a kick) with the hun-

gry pig, who ran, squeaking and grunting, to demand his long-deferred breakfast, she settled her cap, rubbed down her *prauskeen* (coarse apron,) tucked and pinned up her skirts behind and saying in a loud, commanding voice, as she spoke into the sleeping-chamber—"Get up, now, at once, Jer, I bid you"—vigorously, if not tidily, set about putting her tavern to rights.

During her bustle, the dame would stop an instant, and bend her ear to listen for a stir inside the partition; but at last losing patience, she resumed—

"Why, then, my heavy hatred on you, Jer Mulcahy, is it gone into a *sauvaun* (pleasant drowsiness) you are, over again? or may be you stole out of bed, an' put your hand on one o' them ould, good for-nothing books, that makes you the laziest man that a poor woman ever had under one roof wid her? ay, an' that sent you out of our dacent shop an' house, in the heart o' the town, below, an' banished us here, Jer Mulcahy, to sell drams of whiskey an' pots o' beer to all the riff raff o' the country-side, instead o' the nate boots an' shoes you served your honest time to!"—She entered his, or her chamber, rather, hoping that she might detect him luxuriantly perusing in bed one of the mutilated books, a love of which (or, more truly, a love of indolence, thus manifesting itself) had indeed chiefly caused his downfall in the world: her husband, however, really tired after his unusual bodily efforts of the previous day, only slumbered, as Mrs. Mulcahy had at first anticipated; and when she had shaken and aroused him, for the twentieth time that morning, and scolded him until the spirit-broken blockhead whimpered, nay, wept, or pretended to weep, the dame returned to her household duties.

She did not neglect, however, to keep calling to him, every half-minute, until at last, Mr. Jeremiah Mulcahy strode into the kitchen; a tall, ill-contrived figure, that had once been well filled out, but that now wore its old skin, like its old clothes, very loosely; and those old clothes were a discoloured, thread bare, half-polished kerseymere pair of trowsers, and an aged superfine black coat, the last relics of his former Sunday finery: to which had recently and incongruously been added a calf-skin v-st, a pair of coarse sky blue peasant's stockings, and a pair of brogues. His hanging cheeks and lips told, together, his present bad living and domestic subjection; and an eye that had been blinded by the small pox, were neither patch nor band; although in better days, it used to be genteely hidden from remark—an assumption of consequence now deemed incompatible with his altered condition in society.

"Oh, Cauth! oh I had such a dhrame," he said, as he made his appearance.

"An' I'll go bail you had," answered Cauth, "an' when do you ever go asleep without having one dhrame or another, that pesters me off o' my legs, the livelong day, 'till the night falls again to let you have another? Musha, Jer, don't be ever an' always such a fool; an' never mind the dhrame now, but lend a hand to help me in the work o' the house; see the pewther there; haive it up, man-alive, an' take it out, into the garden, an' sit on the big stone, in the sun, an' make it look as well as you can, afther the ill usage it got last night; come hurry, Jer—go an' do what I bid you."

He retired in silence to "the garden," a little patch of ground luxuriant in potatoes, and a few cabbages. Mrs. Mulcahy pursued her work till her own sensations warned her that it was time to prepare her husband's morning or rather day-meal; for by the height of the sun, it should now be many hours past noon. So she put down her pot of potatoes; and when they were boiled, took out a wooden trencher full of them, and a mug of sour milk, to Jer determined not to summon him from his useful occupation of restoring the pints and quarts to something of their former shape.

Stepping through the back door, and getting him in view, she stopped short, in silent anger. His back was turned to her, because to the sun, and while the vessels, huddled about him in confusion, seemed little the better of his skill and industry, there he sat on his favourite round stone, studiously perusing, half-aloud to himself, some idle volume which, doubtless, he had smuggled out into the garden, in his pocket. Laying down her trencher and her mug, Mrs. Mulcahy stole forward on tiptoe, gained his shoulder without being heard, snatched the imperfect bundle of soiled pages out of his hand, and hurled it into a neighbour's cabbage bed.

Jeremiah complained, in his usual half-crying tone, declaring that "she never could let him alone, so she could'nt, and he would rather list for a soger, than lade such a life, from year's end to year's end—so he would."

"Well, an' do then—an' whistle that idle curr-ell wid you," pointing to a nondescript puppy, which had laid happily coiled up at his master's feet, until Mrs. Mulcahy's appearance, but that now watched her closely, his ears half cocked, and his eyes wide open, though his position remained unaltered. "Go along to the devil, you lazy whelp, you!"—she took up a pint in which a few drops of beer remained since the previous night, and drained it on the puppy's head, who instantly ran off, jumping side-ways, and yelping as loud as if some bodily injury had really visited him;—

"Yes—an' now you begin to yowl, like your masther, for nothing at all, only because a body axes you to stir your idle legs—hould your tongue, you foolish baste!"—she stooped for a stone—"one would think I scalded you."

"You know you did, once, Cauth, to the backbone; an' small blame for Shuffle to be afeared o' you ever since," said Jer.

This vindication of his own occasional remonstrances, as well as of Shuffle's, was founded in truth. When very young, just to keep him from running against her legs, while she was busy over the fire. Mrs. Mulcahy certainly had emptied a ladleful of boiling postatoe-water upon the poor puppy's back; and from that moment it was only necessary to spill a drop of the coldest possible water, or of any cold liquid, on any part of his body and he believed he was again dreadfully scalded, and ran out of the house, screaming in all the fancied throes of excessive torture.

"Will you ate your good dinner, now, Jer, Mulcahy, an'-promise to do something to help me after it?—Mother of Saints!"—thus she interrupted herself, turning towards the place where she had deposited the eulogised food—see that, you unlucky bird! Nay I never do an ill turn but there's the pig afther spilling the sweet milk, an' now shovelling the beautiful white-eyes down her throath, at a mouthful!"

Jer, really afflicted at this scene, promised to work hard, the moment he got his dinner, and his spouse, first procuring a pitch-fork to beat the pig into her sty, prepared a fresh meal for him, and retired to eat her own in the house, and then to continue her labour.

In about an hour she bethought of paying him another visit of inspection, when Jeremiah's voice reached her ear, calling out in disturbed accents—"Cauth!—Cauth! *a-vourneen!* For the love o' heaven, Cauth! where are you?"

Running to him, she found her husband sitting upright, though not upon his round stone, amongst the still untouched heap of pots and pints, his pockmarked face very pale, his single eye staring, his hands clasped and moisture on his forehead.

"What!" she cried, "the pewther just I left it, over again!"

us"Oh. Cauth! Cauth! don't mind that, aow—but spake to me kind, Cauth, an' comfort me."

"Why, what ails you, Jer, *a-vourneen?*" affectionately taking his hand, when she saw how really agitated he was.

"Oh, Cauth oh! I had such a dhrame, now in earnest, at any rate!"

"A dhrame," she reapeated, letting go his hand, a "dhrame, Jer Mulcahy! so, after your good dinner, you go to fall asleep, Jer Mulcahy, just to be ready wid a new dhrame for me, instead of the work you came here out to do, five blessed hours ago!"

"Don't scoult me, now Cauth; don', a-pe only listen to me, an' then say what you like. You know the lonesome little glen, between the hills, on the short cut for man or horse, in, Kilbroggan?—well, Cauth, there I found myself in the dhrame; and I saw two sailors, tired after a day's hard working, sitting before one of the big rocks that stand upright in the wild place; an' they were ating, of dhrinking I couldn't make out which; an' one was a tall, strong, broad-shouldhered man, an' the other was sthrong, too, but short and burly; an' while they were talking very civilly to each other, lo an' behould you, I seen the tall man whip his knife into the little man; an' then they both sthruggled, an' wrestled, an' screeched together, till the rocks rung again; but at last the little man was a corpse, an' may I never see a sight o' glory, Cauth, but all this was afore me as plain as you are, in this garden! an' since the hour I was born, Cauth, I never got such a fright; and—oh, Cauth! what's that now?"

"What is it, you poor fool, you, but a customer come at last into the kichen—an' time for us to see that face o' one this blessed day. Get up out o' that, wid your dhrame—don't you hear 'em knocking; I'll stay here to put one vessel at laste to rights—for I see I must."

Jeremiah arose, groaning, and entered the cabin through the back door. In a few seconds he hastened to his wife, more terror-stricken than he had left her, and, setting his loins against the low garden wall, stared at her.

"Why, then, duoul's in you, Jer Mulcahy—(Saints forgive me for cursing!)—and what's the matter wid you, at-all-at-all?"

"They're in the kitchen," he whispered.

"Well, an' what will they take?"

"I spoke never a word to them Cauth, nor they to me '—I could'nt—an' I wont, for a duke's ransom; I only saw them stannin' together, in the dark that's coming on behind the dour, an' I knew them at the first look—the tall one, an' the little one.'

With a flout at his dreams, and his cowardice and his good-for-nothingness, the dame hurried to serve her customers. Jeremiah heard her loud voice addressing them, and their horse tones answering. She came out again for two pints to draw some beer, and commanded him to follow her, and "discourse to the customers." He remained motionless. She returned in a short time, and fairly drove him before her into the house.

He took a seat remote from his guests, with difficulty pronouncing the ordinary words of "God save ye, genteels," which they bluffly and heartily answered. His glances towards them were also few; yet enough to inform him that they conversed together like friends, pledging healths, and shaking hands. The tall sailor abruptly asked him how far it was, by the short cut, to a village where they proposed to pass the night—Kilbroggan!—Jeremiah started on his seat, and his wife, after a glance and a grumble at him, was obliged to speak for her husband. They finished their beer; paid for it; put up half a loaf, and cut of bad, watery cheese; saying that they might feel more hungry a few miles on, than they now did; and then they rose to leave the cabin. Jeremiah glanced in great trouble around. His wife had fortunately disappeared; he snatched up his old hat, and, with more energy than he could himself remember, ran forward to be a short way on the road before them. They soon approached him; and then obeying a conscientious impulse, Jeremiah saluted the smaller of the two, and requested to speak with him apart. The sailor, in evident surprise, assented. Jer vaguely cautioned him against going any farther that night as it would be quite dark by the time he should get to the mountain pass, on the bye rood to Kilbroggan. His warning was made light of. He grew more earnest, asserting, what was not the fact, that it was "a bad road" meaning one infested by robbers. Still the bluff tar paid no attention, and was turning away. "Oh, Sir; oh stop Sir," resumed Jeremiah, taking great courage, "I have a thing to tell you;" and he rehearsed his dream, averring that, in it, he had distinctly seen the present object of his solicitude set upon and slain by his colossal companion. The listener paused a moment; first looking at Jer, and then at the ground, very gravely; but the next moment he burst into a loud, and, Jeremiah thought, frigthful laugh, and walked rapidly to overtake his shipmate, Jeremiah, much oppressed, returned home.

Towards dawn, next morning, the publican awoke in an ominous panic, and aroused his wife to listen to a loud knocking, and a clamour of voices at their door. She insisted there was no such thing, and scolded him for disturbing her sleep. A renewal of the noise, however, convinced even her incredulity, and showed that Jeremiah was right for the first time in his life, at least. Both arose, and hastened to answer the summons.

When they unbarred the front door; a gentleman, surrounded by a crowd of people of the village, stood before it. He had discovered on the bye-road through the hills from Kilbroggan, a dead body weltering in its gore, and wearing sailor's clothes; had ridden up, in alarm; had raised the village; and some of its population recollecting to have seen Mrs. Mulcahy's visitors of the previous evening, now brought him to her house to hear what she could say on the subject.

Before she could say anything, her husband fell senseless at her side groaning dolefully While the by-standers raised him, she clapped her hands, and exalted her voice in ejaculations, as Irish women when grieved, or astonished, or vexed, usually do; and now, as proud of Jeremiah's dreaming capabilities, as she had before been impatient of them, rehearsed his vision of the murder, and authenticated the visit of the two sailors to her house, almost while he was in the act of making her the confidant of his prophetic ravings. The auditors stept back in consternation, crossing themselves, smiting their breasts, and crying out, "The Lord save us! The Lord have mercy upon us!"

Jeremiah slowly awoke from his swoon. The gentleman who had discovered the body, commanded his attendance back to the lonesome glen, where it lay. Poor Jeremiah fell on his knees and, with tears streaming down his checks, prayed to be saved from such a trial. His neighbours almost forced him along.

All soon gained the spot; a narrow pass between slanting piles of displaced rocks; the hills from which they had tumbled rising brown and barren, and to a great height above and beyond them. And there, indeed, upon the stripe of verdure which formed the winding road through the defile, lay the corpse of one of the sailors who had visited the Publican's house the evening before.

Again Jeremiah dropt on his knees, at some distance from the body, exclaiming, "Lord save us!—yes! oh yes, neighbours, this is the very place!—only—the saints be good to us, again!—'twas the tall sailor I see killing the little sailor, and here's the tall sailor murthered by the little sailor!"

"Dhrame, go, by conthraies, some way or another," observed one of his neighbours; and Jeremiah's puzzle was resolved.

Two steps were now indispensable to be taken: the country coroner should be summoned, and the murderer sought afier. The crowd parted to engage in both matters simultaneously. Evening drew on when they again met in the pass; and the first, who had gone for the coroner, returned with him, a distance of near twenty miles; but the second party did not prove so successful. In fact they had discovered no clue to the present retreat of the supposed assassin.

The Coroner impanelled his jury, and held his inquest under a large upright rock, bedded in the middle of the pass, such as Jeremiah said he had seen in his dream. A verdict of wilful murder against the absent sailor was quickly agreed upon; but ere it could be recorded, all hesitated, not knowing how to individualize a man of whose name they were ignorant.

The summer night had fallen upon their deliberations, and the moon arose in splendour shining over the top of one of the high hills that enclosed the pass, so as fully to illumine the bosom of the other. During their pause, a man appeared standing upon the line of the hill thus favoured by the moonlight, and every eye turned in that direction. He ran down the abrupt declivity beneath him; he gained the continued sweep of jumbled rocks which immediately walled in the little valley, springing from one to another of them with such agility and certainty, that it seemed almost magical; and a general whisper of fear now attested the fact of his being dressed in a straw hat, a short jacket, and loose white trowsers. As he jumped from the last rock upon the sward of the pass, the spectators drew back; but he, not seeming to notice them, walked up to the corpse, which had not yet been touched; took its hand; turned up its face into the moonlight, and attentively regarded the features; let the hand go; pushed his hat up on his forehead; glanced around him; recognised the person in authority; approached; and stood still before him, and said—"Here I am, Tom Mills that killed long Harry Holmes, and there he lies."

The coroner cried out to secure him, now fearing that the man's sturdiness meant farther harm. "No need," resuming the self accused; —"here's my bread and-cheese blade, the only weapon about me," he threw it on the ground: "I come back just to ax you, Commodore, to order me a cruize after poor Harry, bless his precious eyes, wherever he is bound."

"You have been pursued hither?"

"No, bless your heart; but I wouldn't pas such another watch as the last twenty four hours, for all the prize-money won at Trafalgar. 'Tisn't in regard of not tasting food or wetting my lips ever since I fell foul of Harry, or of hiding my head, like a cursed animal o' the yearth, and starting if a bird only hopped nigh me; no; but I cannot go on living on this tack no longer; that's it; and the least I can say to you, Harry, my hearty."

"What caused your quarrel with your comrade?"

"There was no jar or jabber betwixt us, d'you see me."

"Not at the time, I understand you to mean; but surely you must have long owed him a grudge?"

"No, but long loved him; and he, me."

"Then, in heaven's name, what put the dreadful thought in your head?

"The devil, Commodore—(the horned lubber!) and another lubber to help him"—pointing at Jeremiah, who shrank to the skirts of the crowd. "I'll tell you every word of it, Commodore, as true as a log-book. For twenty long and merry years, Harry and I sailed together, thro' a hard gale, sometimes, and thro' hot sun, another time; and never a squally word came between us till last night, and then it all came of that there lubberly swipes seller, I say again. I thought as how it was a real awful thing that a strange landsman, before ever he laid eyes on either of us, should come to have this here dream about us. After falling in with Harry, when the lubber and I parted company, my old mate saw I was cast down, and he told me as much in his own gruff, well meaning way; upon which I gave him the story, laughing at it. *He* did not laugh in return, but grew glum—glummer than I ever seed him; and wondered, and fell to Foxing about my thoughts, more and more—(deep sea sunk that cursed thinking and thinking say I!—it sends many an honest fellow out of his course:)—and its hard to know the best man's mind,' I thought to myself. Well; we came in the tack into these rocky parts and Harry says to me all of a sudden, "Tom, try the soundings, here, a-head, by yourself—or let me, by myself.' I axed him, why?' No matter,' says Harry; again, 'but after wha' you chawed about, I don't like your company any farther, till we fall in again at the next village.' 'What larry,' I cries, laughing heartier than ever; "are you afeared of your own mind with Tom Mills?' 'Pho,' he made answer, walking on before me, and I followed him

"'Yes,' I kept saying to myself, 'he is afeared of his own mind with his old ship-mate." I was a darker night than this, and when I looked a-head, the devil (for now I know 'twas *he* that boarded me!) made me take notice what a good spot it was for Harry to fall foul of me And then I watched him making way before me, in the dark, and could'nt help thinking he was better man of the two---a head and shoulders over me and a match for any two of my inches. And then, again, I brought to mind that Harry would be a heavy purse the better of sending me to Davy's locker, seeing we had both been just paid off, and got a lot of prize-money, to boot!---and, at last---(the foul fiend having fairly got me a helm-larboard). I argufied with myself that Tom Mills would be as well alive, with Harry Holmes's luck in his pocket, as he could be dead, and *his* in Harry Holmes's; not to say nothing of taking one's own part just to keep one's self afloat; if so be Harry let his mind run as mine was running.

"All this time, Harry never gave me no hail, but keep tacking thro' these cursed rocks; and that, and his last words, made me doubt him more and more. At last he stopped nigh where he now lies, and sitting with his back to that high stone, he calls to me for my blade to cut the bread and cheese he had got at the village; and while he spoke I believed he looked glummer and glummer, and that he wanted the only one between us, for some'at else than to cut bread and cheese; tho' now I don't believe no such thing howsumdever; but then I did; and so, d'you see me, Commodore, I lost ballast all of a sudden, and when he stretched out his hand for the blade—(hell's fire blazing up in my lubberly heart!)—'Here it is, Harry,' says I, and I gives it to him in the side!—once, twice, in the right place!"—(the sailor's voice, hitherto calm though broken and rugged, now rose into a high, wild cadence)—"and then how we did grapple! and sing out one to another! ahoy! yeho, aye; till I thought the whole crew of fiends answered our hail from the hill-tops!—But I hit you again and again, Harry! before you could Master me," continued the sailor, returning to the corpse, and once more taking its hand---"until at last you struck,---my old messmate!---And now---nothing remains for Tom Mills—but to man the yard-arm!"

The narrator stood his trial at the ensuing assizes, and was executed for this avowed murder of his shipmate; Jeremiah appearing as a principal witness. Our story may seem drawn either from imagination, or from mere village gossip; its chief facts rest, however, upon the authority of members of the Irish bar, since risen to high professional eminence; and they can even vouch that, at least Jeremiah asserted the truth of "The Publican's Dream."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—Having observed that, politician as you eminently are, you do not altogether exclude scientific speculation from your powerfull and widely circulated journal, I venture to solicit a corner for a short notice of a natural phenomenon. About half-past eight o'clock on the evening of the 29th instant, I was kindly invited by a neighbour to walk out into the street to witness an extraordinary appearance in the heavens. On doing so, my attention was instantly rivetted by a fine luminous arch, extending about 150 deg., as nearly as possible, from west to east, not immediately crossing our zenith, but depressed from it about 20 or 30 deg. to the south, Perhaps I am not quite correct in speaking of it as an arch; or its direction was somewhat irregular, and, at one part, nearly rectilineal. It was much brighter at its western than at its eastern extremity, though in all parts surpassing the brightness of the Milky Way. It was perfectly transparent, offering no interruption to the ray's

proceeding from the stars behind it. The apparent width of this luminous band was perhaps six feet, though it was far from regular tapering off to the east, and reaching to the constellation Pleiades. This phenomenon was visible for upwards of an hour, though with occasional variations in its degree of brightness, and with one or two interruptions of its continuity. The night was beautifully clear, though we had been expecting rain the whole day. The wind was high, and we almost supposed the meteor was affected by it, for it seemed now and then to be swayed by some force acting nearly from north to south, though its general steadiness was hardly consistent with the supposition of its being a material or nebulous object, acted on by such a wind as was playing around us the spectators, and almost endangering the stability of our hats. The wind was observed to fall about the time of the meteor's disappearance, which was gradual, the object becoming faint, first of all, at the eastern extremity. Writing, as I do, the very morning after its appearance. I am unable to say to what distance it was visible, and thence to infer any thing as to its elevation above the earth's surface, The impression was, that it was not very high, an impression perhaps confirmed by the circumstance of its occasional yielding a little in some parts, as if acted on by a current of air, and therefore within the limits of our atmosphere. Supposing it to have been a floating vapour illuminated by the sun, and that its occasional and partial obscurations were caused by the intervention of more opaque Clouds between the sun and it, the elevation must necessarily have been considerable, seeing that the sun had set many hours. Yet again—could a vapour unite the apparently incongruous faculties of reflecting so strongly the sun's rays, and transmitting so uninterruptedly those of the fixed stars?

Its situation, from east to west, and its most uniform steadiness, by no means correspond with what is told us of the Auroræ Boreales. Some of those who were earliest in observing it, say that it had first been noticed in smaller masses, and that these had slowly approached each other, and gradually united into what we then saw, without any thing of the flickering flames, or, as it were, tongues of fire, which, in conjunction with a peculiar hissing sound, are said to distinguish the Northern Lights; and which should seem inseparable from any development of electric fluid. As guides to any of your scientific readers, who may trouble themselves to account for this meteoric wonder. I might subjoin some of the theories started by our village-philosophers. "May it not," said one, "be the tail of the comet of 1832, with which *The Times* has threatened us, and which has taken pleasure thus to confound the calculations of astronomers by this its premature appearance?" This notion, in all its fearful sublimity, was at once scouted by a practical man, who submitted that, conceivable as was such an interchange of position between head and tail, yet that a tail without any head at all was an anomaly, no less in the planetary than in the animal world, and that the notion was strongly indicative of a preponderance of tail ever head in the fanciful theorist who had broached it. "Might it not,"—said another facetious gentleman, to whom the keenness of the night, while it sharpened his wit, also suggested the explication,—"might it not be Jack Frost himself embodied in light?" A general buttoning up of great coats seemed to recognize the justness—as a general laugh did the facetiousness of the suggestion. While one gentleman, who, to much expertness in his handicraft would seem to join some critical acuteness, and no less sound experience in the "*nova monstra*" in question,—while such an one informed us, (I use a declarative term advisedly, seeing that this gentleman spoke with the confidence of one *qui 's'y connaissait bien*) while he informed us that it was "only a Fiery Winder," an old lady, who is no less learned in consequences than is the last speaker in causes, took up the word, and rejoined that they (viz. these same "fiery winders") were the usual percursors of wars, long and bloody wars. Nor were feelings on the subject less various than opinions. While some gazed in admiration upon the "splendid celestial illumination," others pronounced it awful and terific; nor were sorry to hear of (for see they dared not) its evanishment at ten o'clock. Had the scene though been Poictiers, Mr. Editor, in France, instead of Shefford, in England the meteor would no doubt have been pronounced a recurrence (on a larger scale) of the celestial crucifix observed at the former place some two years back; and duly and in written form acknowledged as a miraculous visitation, by a bishop, a mayor, a baillie, sundry priests, and a long string of respectable and enlightened parishioners, who, by way of a transverse limb, would have pointed, in their superstitious mystification to the Milky Way. But as we are living in a country. Mr. Editor, and (thank God!) at a period where and when there is inclination as well as ability to distinguish natural phenomena from supernatural signs, I venture to hope some one of your many learned readers and contributors may suggest some natural cause for this beautiful apparition.—without any reference to the visit of the interesting little Queen of Portugal, or to the downfall of the Ottoman empire,—without styling it (in reference to the one event) a joyful illumination of the heavens themselves, or, in regard to the other, a fearful point indicative of a grand and eventful revolution in Europe. In doing this, Mr. Editor, he will I am sure, oblige many wonderers of this observant neighbourhood, and in particular your constant reader and ardent admirer INDAGATOR.

Shefford, Bedfordshire, Sept, 30.

P. S. We have just learnt that the meteor was visible at many of the neighbouring towns; nay, it is most probable that the inhabitants of London were no less favoured than we of Bedfordshire.

TREATMENT OF ENGLISH SURGEONS IN RUSSIA.

The following Letter from a young English Surgeon to a medical friend has been communicated to us. We omit the signature:—

To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle.

Sir St. Petersburgh, Aug. 2, 1828.

I beg leave here to give you a statement of the shocking treatment we foreigners receive in passing our examinations for the Russian service, that you may, upon your return to England, make it known to medical men, in case that any should be induced to come hither without any such knowledge, and thereby meet with the same disappointment as we have. Our examination the examinators assured us, would be finished in a week's time, and in another we would be appointed to our stations. But, in place of that, our examination has been protracted for two months, and though now finished, there is every probability of our being under the necessity of waiting for another month before we get our papers for our appointments; and during all this time living upon our own expence, at the rate of eight rubles a day. This is, indeed, very conformable to the pay we are likely to to have in the service!!! Besides. it is ten to one if we ever get all the money promised us for our travelling expence. Though we English have passed examination upon all the branches mentioned in the official notification for the first class, still they will not admit us without we take a degree from their dirty College, which would take six months to accomplish. By this method they contrived to deprive us of any claim to the 180 ducats promised the first class for travelling expences. The Professors, one or two excepted, are the most ill-bred and ungentlemanlike men I ever met with of the profession. They vexed us English, of whom they are jealous, in every manner possible. At the operations which we performed upon the dead body they found fault with all of us. Mr. Michel was found fault with for not leaving flap enough in amputation of the leg, as a sack for the reception of matter; Bullions, for not applying the tourniquet in the ridiculous way they do, and for not scraping the periotheum well enough in amputating mid thigh; and I for opposing the method of tying the *spermatic cord* (including vos deferens, blood-vessels, and nerves in our ligatur) in castrating. To shew their ignorance and their inability to examine English medical men, one of them had the impudence to affirm that the *parvagum* issued from the cranium through the foramen caroticum. The most of the candidates are Germans; there are some of these who have passed six weeks ago, and still their receiving their paper is as far from them as ever. But observe—they don't deal so with the Russian candidates; they examine and appoint them in a very little time. This learned body do not recognize any foreign degree or diploma, further than to take a person on examination. You will be astonished to hear the manner they teach their students; they are made to learn everything by heart, and undergo an examination, at the end of the Session, upon the branch they have studied; they are never rejected, because the Professor tells the questions he is to ask; so that he may not be put to shame by all the other Professors, by the Candidate's not answering satisfactorily; hence the reason why they make such ignorant medical men.

We have been told that our papers were sent by the Minister fourteen days ago. Yesterday they told us that they could not send them till next Saturday. They further told us we would have to procure certificates of good conduct, and give our oath that they are not counterfeited.

By all that I have said, you may imagine what a pretty pickle we are in, and at the same time think yourself happy to be clear of them. If they don't advance us every ruble promised, we are determined to have nothing further, to do with them.

If you mean to publish in the papers the manner we are used, I would advise you to call on Mr. P. M'Laren, at Mrs. M'Donald's lodgings, No. 10, Calton-place. Edingburgh; he would represent things in their true colours.

Upon your receiving this, be so kind as to let me know how your are getting on, and when you intend to sail, by some of the English Captains; and you will much oblige. Sir your obedient Servant, * * *.

There have been some of the Germans rejected. We apprehend there is something in the bottom of all this delay.

You will excuse this scrawl, as I am in a hurry.

OF THE CAUSES WHICH LED TO THE RESIGNATION, OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CLARENCE.

Many false rumours have been afloat with respect to the circumstances which led to the recent resignation of the Duke of Clarence, and faction has, as usual, been endeavouring to represent it as a measure of proud and peremptory coercion on the part of the Duke of Wellington; indecent towards the King, and insulting to the Royal Duke himself. In the further indulgence of that venom which knows no bounds, but freely exaggerates according to the passion and interest of the moment, it has been also represented, as proceeding from a wish to curb the liberal policy which the Duke was forming in the navy—that of promoting officers according to their merit and their length of service, with a thorough disregard of patronage and connection.

It was impossible, says one of the Journalists), that a Ministry, which essentially leans upon the great borough-mongers for support, could long tolerate a system like the Duke of Clarence's, which, by ravishing from them the means of corruption, strikes at the very foundations of their power. No; the Admiralty could only be governed as it was governed under Lord Melville, when the Johnstones, and the Hope Johnstones, the Dundasses, and the endless tribe of Macs, took the navy by a sort of storm of family clanship, and trod down every other claim and pretension, than such as conduced to some political interest or service.

It cannot be necessary to answer such gross party malice. It is absurd to suppose that the Duke of Wellington could be offended by that system of preference to merit and length of service in the navy, which he has so ardently recommended in the army. But the fact is, the Duke of Clarence has only governed the navy according to the system of his predecessors, and has made no innovation in the order of promotion worthy of mention. His Royal Highness has been desirous to do it, generously desirous; but the whole system is of an unmalleable and impracticable cast. It has taken a shape and fabric which it is impossible to alter or to disturb, without putting the service to infinite danger. The navy is a thing *sui generis*, and promotion does not perhaps always flow from the right source; but it is surely more free from objection than the army, in which, weight of purse and weight of influence both concur to shut out unpatronised deserts; and the honorary rank of distinction can seldom or ever be obtained by such as are deficient in money or connexions, unless it be purchased on the field of battle.

But the fact is there was no objection taken to the Duke of Clarence's admministration of the navy. He had satisfied all parties, even the opponents of the Ministry, as well as the Ministers themselves. They grudged him none of his salutes or *feu de joie*. He might have expended as much gunpowder as he pleased, and given as many regattas as he chose. All these proceedings, which are represented by the pen of faction as having given umbrage to the Duke of Wellington, are utterly false, malicious, and untrue. The only charge which approximates to truth is, that his Royal Highness is said to have conceived the office of Lord High Admiral not subordinate to the Treasury, and that he thought himself (we only speak from hearsay) justified in resenting directions from that quarter. His Royal Highness *might*, also, think that he was not obliged on all occasions to consult the Board of Admiralty; that he had a right to act *suo jure*; and that he was, by virtue of his office of Lord High Admiral, exempt from that controul to which a mere First Lord of the Admiralty might most properly be obliged to submit.

We confess that we have heard this reason assigned for the resignation, that, whilst on the one hand the Treasury considered the Board of Admiralty subordinate to *them*, and his Royal Highness the Lord High Admiral, as one only of the Admiralty Board,—not having a distinct and independent authority, but bound to consult and co-operate with his fellow Lords;—he, the Lord High Admiral, on the other hand, entertained a different opinion, and considered himself bound only to demand the advice of the other Lords, but not obliged to submit to their controul, or to require their co-operation.

We have only stated the previous rumours because they are the current report of the day. But the resignation of the Duke of Clarence, as we are inclined to think stands upon a high political consideration, not less creditable to his Royal Highness than to the Ministers themselves.

Perhaps the most important and delicate of all services is now the naval service. Here we are *alone* likely to come into contact with the rest of the world,—with France in the Mediterranean, with America in the Atlantic, and perhaps with other Powers who are annoyed at the universal predominance of our flag. Under these circumstances, constitutional principles,—the great cardinal maxim of the Constitution, that of the responsibility of Ministers, have suggested the necessity of placing the Admiralty under its usual controul,—in other words, of nominating to this office one of the *Ministers themselves*, who should be responsible to the Parliament and the Crown for all his acts and advice. Now this responsibility the Duke of Clarence could not offer; he has, therefore, from motives of the purest honour and delicacy, withdrawn; and the Duke of Wellington has thought fit to advise his Majesty to accept his resignation. In such a state of things, what is there for faction to lay hold of? The Duke's resignation was voluntary, and can any man impeach or suspect the motive? We will venture to say, no man, who knows his Royal Highness, will undervalue the constitutional principle on which he has acted. Again,—are Ministers to be blamed for advising his Majesty to accept his brother's resignation? Assuredly not,—it would have been cowardly and dastardly if they had not done so. By giving this advice, they enlarge the basis of their own responsibility, and uphold a sacred and acknowledged maxim of the Constitution under which we live.

MURDER AT MARKET DRAYTON.

CONFESSION AND EXECUTION OF ANN HARRIS.

Ann Harris, convicted of maliciously inciting Joseph Pugh, John Cox the younger, and Robert Cox, to murder James Harrison, underwent the dreadful sentence of the law, in front of our county gaol, on Saturday last; and as no female had been executed in this county for 25 years previous, the number of spectators was immense—probably 5,000 were in view of the fatal scaffold.

On Friday the daughter of this unhappy woman came to take leave of her condemned parent; on which occasion Ann Harris evinced much fortitude, observing, that it was better for her to go out of the world than to continue in it, for it was too likely that if she remained she might again relapse into her state of crime. She stated that, owing to her degraded course of life, she had never been in a situation that had brought her under the advantages of religious and moral instruction until she had been committed to prison for the horrid offence for which she was about to suffer; and she added, it would have been a mercy to her if she had, in the early part of her career, been apprehended and committed to gaol for a light offence, that she might have been thus placed within the reach of religious correction. She expressed a fervent hope that the life of old Cox would be spared, to afford him time for repentance, and that he might, as far as was in his power, atone for his former course of life, which, to her knowledge, had been very wicked in many transactions besides that for which he was now in prison; and for all of which she prayed that the Almighty would forgive him.

On Saturday morning, the Rev. John Richards visited her at an early hour, and prayed with her. Mr. Griffiths afterwards visited her; and on this occassion she stated that she was a wicked woman, and very guilty; that she was, indeed, very guilty; that she was going out of the world, and would not tell an untruth; that old Cox was the first promoter of the murder of James Harrison, but that she very willingly assented to it, and afterwards did all she could to have that crime effected. She also stated, that when, some time previous, Robert Pugh, James Vaughan, and Henry Rhoden, were charged with robbing John Dunn, of Child's Ercall, on the King's highway, and for which offence they were severally transported, she, previous to their trial, went with a female that had on the late trial given evidence against her, to offer John Cox, jun., a sum of money to murder Dunn, that he might not come to give evidence against the robbers; she said they were to give Cox 5*l*. for committing that murder, if he had effected it, but that she herself had nothing to do with finding the money, though she knew what they went for, and she called Cox out to the other female, who was to advance the money. She further said that she had, on one occasion, concealed in her house the skin of a sheep that had been stolen, and that she had many times had in her house the fat of sheep that had been stolen by the gang with which she has been connected; but, with the exception of that of Dunn, and the one for which she was to be executed, she had never been concerned in any other plan to commit a murder.

Such is the unreserved statement of this then dying woman; and, as she has now undergone the sentence of the law, we may without impropriety advert to some portions of the confessions of Joseph Pugh and John Cox, jun. executed on the 4th inst.), which while Ann Harris was within the reach of mercy, we did not deem it correct to make public. Pugh) stated that as Harrison slept with him. Ann Harris had, as one means of murdering him, proposed that he should cut Harrison's throat in the night, and immediately leave the house, and come to her dwelling; and if any suspicion had been excited, she was to have come forward and sworn that he (Pugh) had been all night in her house. John Cox jun. stated the circumstances as to the proposed murder of John Dunn, as narrated by Ann Harris herself, with this difference only, that he was to have had 10*l*. for committing that crime, if he had effected it, while Harris stated that 5*l*. was the sum offered.

After Ann Harris had made the confession above recited, the Chaplain arrived at the prison, and proceeded to the performance of the duties of his Ministerial office, in which the culprit joined with an appearance of real penitence. Indeed, from her demeanour during several days preceding her execution, and the thankfulness which she expressed for the kindness of the Rev. Gentleman who attended her, as also of the Governor and Mrs. Kitson, there can be no doubt she had a proper sense of her situation. After attending the last duties in the chapel, about a quarter before 12 o'clock, a slight faintness came over her, but she rallied, and proceeded to the fatal platform with a degree of firmness greater than could, under all circumstances, have been anticipated. She was assisted up the ladder by Mrs. Kitson and another female, and then, without addressing a word to the multitude in front of the goal, she uttered a few sentences of prayer, and while thus engaged was launched into eternity. After hanging one hour, the body was cut down; and on Sunday morning it was buried in St. Mary's church-yard Ann Harris was 50 years old.—*Salopian Journal.*

On the 24th Sept., two lovers shot themselves with pistols, at Gottingen. Their aim was so true, that the persons who ran towards them, on hearing the detonation, found them both already lifeless.—*French paper.*

On Monday and Tuesday last, 47 women were sent from Newgate to the Hamony transport ship at Woolwich, from whence they will sail for New South Wales, immediately.

THOMAS RIGBY PRINTER,

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GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

BOMBAY CASTLE, 22D APRIL, 1829.

No. 155 of 1829.—When Poonah was made a Government Command of the 1st Class by General Order of the 18th February last the rank and claims of Colonel Fitzgerald C. B. of His Majesty's XX Regiment would have induced Government to have nominated him to that station had it not been contemplated to place him in higher Military Command. As circumstances have however prevented the latter arrangement, it is deemed Justice to this officer to appoint him to the Command at Poonah, and as the Commander in Chief is of opinion that Lieutenant Colonel Sullivan's services can be dispensed with in the Regiment to which he belongs the Hon'ble the Governor hasbeen pleased to appoint him to command the Garrison of Bombay, and it isfurther resolved by Government that, as a special case, Lieutenant Colonel Sullivan shall, while Commanding the Garrison of Bombay, draw the difference between the allowances allowed to that station and what he would have received had he remained in Command at Poona.

Bombay Castle, 23d April 1829.

No. 156 of 1829.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following extracts of despatches from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors in the Military Department be published in General Orders.

Letter dated, 27th August 1828.

70 and 1 The widow of the late Lieut. Colonel Commandant Prother C. B. recommended for admission Lord Clive's Fund and pending Court's decision allowed to draw the pension on her giving security to refund in the event of her claim being rejected.

Para, 22d. Mrs. Prother has been admitted by us to the benefit of Lord Clive's Fund.

22 A memorial from Capt. A. Seymour 20th N. I. praying that the time during which he served in the Bombay Marine may be reckoned in the period of his service with a view to his retirement sent.

48 For such period as Capt. Seymour served in India in the Bombay Marine after he attained the age of sixteen, we are of opinion he should be admitted to the benefit applied for and you will adjust his period of service accordingly.

32 and 3. On the recommendation of the late Commander in Chief the pension of a Conductor's widow granted to Mrs. Rogers whose husband was, at the time of his death, the first for promotion on the List of subconductors. Mrs. Rogers has since received permission to proceed to and draw her pension in England.

51 We cannot sanction this deviation from the General Regulations of the service and we direct that it be cancelled.

4 A Memorial from [illegible]ming, late a

60 We have admitted Lieut. Hemming [illegible] of Lord

19 Memorial from Capt. D. Wilson 7th N. I. praying that the period during which be had charge of Recruits proceeding to Bombay on the Thomas Coutts may be reckoned as part of his service in India transmitted.

83 Capt. Wilson was allowed the passage money of his rank in consequence of his having taken charge of the Recruits embarked on board the ship on which he returned to his duty in India.

84th Captain Wilson is not entitled to any further indulgence.

93d We have permitted Dr. Samuel Sproull of your Medical Establishment to remain in Europe until the sailing of the first Company's Bombay Ships of next season 1828 | 29.

94th We have permitted Captain Wm. Hamond, of your Establishment to remain in Europe for a further period of three months.

95th. We have permitted Lieutenant Owen Poole to return to his duty on your Establishment.

96. We have permitted Assistant Surgeon Colin Mactavish late of your Establishment to retire from the Company's service on a pension from LordClive's fund from the 17th January 1827.

Letter dated 10th September,

PARA, 2d.— We have permitted the undermentioned Officers belonging to your Establishment, to remain in Europe for the periods stated against their respective names viz.

Lieut. Col. Thos. Morgan until Oct. next.
" G. B. Brooks, " June next.
" Samuel R. Strover " Christmas next.
" Sutherland,—until the sailing for your Presidency of the last Company's Ship of the Season 1828 | 29.

Captain William, Wilkie, until the sailing for your Presidency of the first ships of the season 1828 | 29.

3d. We have extended the furlough of Lieutenant J. E. Carpenter of your Establishment for the period of twelve months.

Letter dated 17th September 1828.

PARA 4th.—We have permitted Lieutenant Thomas Stalker of your Establiment to remain in this country until the month of December next.

5th. We have permitted Lieut. Colonel Thomas Morgan to return to his duty on your Establishment.

Letter dated 1st October 1828.

PARA, 2d.—We have appointed Mr. David Dempster Chadwick now at St, Helena a cadet of Infantry upon your Establishment, His friends have produced to us the required certificates of his age ; therefore we direct you to admit him a Cadet of Infantry and administer to him the usual Oath of fidelity to the Company.

3d. His order of rank will be forwarded you as soon as the date of his sailing from Saint Helena for your Presidency shall have been ascertained.

4th. We have permitted Captain Alexander Leighton of your Establishment to remain in Europe for the period of six months.

5th. We have extended the furlough of Ensign Robert Lewis of your Establishment for the space six months.

Bombay Castle, 23d April 1829.

No. 157.—The Honorable the Governor in [illegible]

Letters at a reduced Rate of Postage: And whereas the said Company, for the Safety and Protection of the Territories under their Government, in addition to their Land Forces, maintain a Marine Establishment called "The *Bombay* Marine ;" and it is expedient that Discipline should be enforced therein in the manner provided by the same Act in respect to the other Forces of the said Company. and it is intended that the Officers of the said *Bombay* Marine should hereafter be commissioned, and the Seamen should be enlisted, as officers and Soldiers respectively of the said Company's Army : Be it therefore enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same. That the provision of the said Act, and the Rules and Articles of War made and to be made by virtue thereof, shall extend and be applied to the Service of the *Bombay* Marine; and that all Persons in the Service of the said Company belonging to the said *Bombay* Marine, who shall be commissioned or in pay as Non-commissioned Officers or Soldiers respectively, in the said Company's Army, shall be, to all Intents and purposes, liable to the Provisions of the said Act, and to the same Rules and Articles of War, and the same Penalties, as the Officers and Soldiers, of the Company's other Forces.

Provisons of recited Act and the Articles of War made by virtue thereof, to extend to the Bombay Marine.

Commencement of Act,

II, And be it further enacted that this Act shall commence and take effect from and after the First Day of *January* One thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine.

Bombay Castle, 23d April 1829.

No. 158, of 1829.—The following Extract from a letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, under date the 27th of August last, is published in General Orders and the Regulations which it contains are to have effect from the 1st of February last.

Letter dated 27th Aug. 1829.

PARA. 102.—Members of the Medical Board to be hereafter relieved from that situation at the expiration of five years from the date of nomination to it unless on any occasion the Government shall be of opinion that the continued service of any Member of the Board is indispensable to the public interests, in which case such individual may be continued in that situation until our decision on the case shall be made known. In every such case you will furnish us with such information as is necessary to guide our Judgement in it with the least practicable delay,

103. Members of the Medical Board who shall have been in that station not less than two years and not less than twenty years in India, including three years furlough, shall be permitted to retire from the service and allowed £500 per annum.

104 Nembers of the Medical Board who shall have served five years in that situation and not less than twenty years in India, including three years furlough, shall be permited to retire and allowed £700, per an[illegible]